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Mr. T. A. ZELLENSKY
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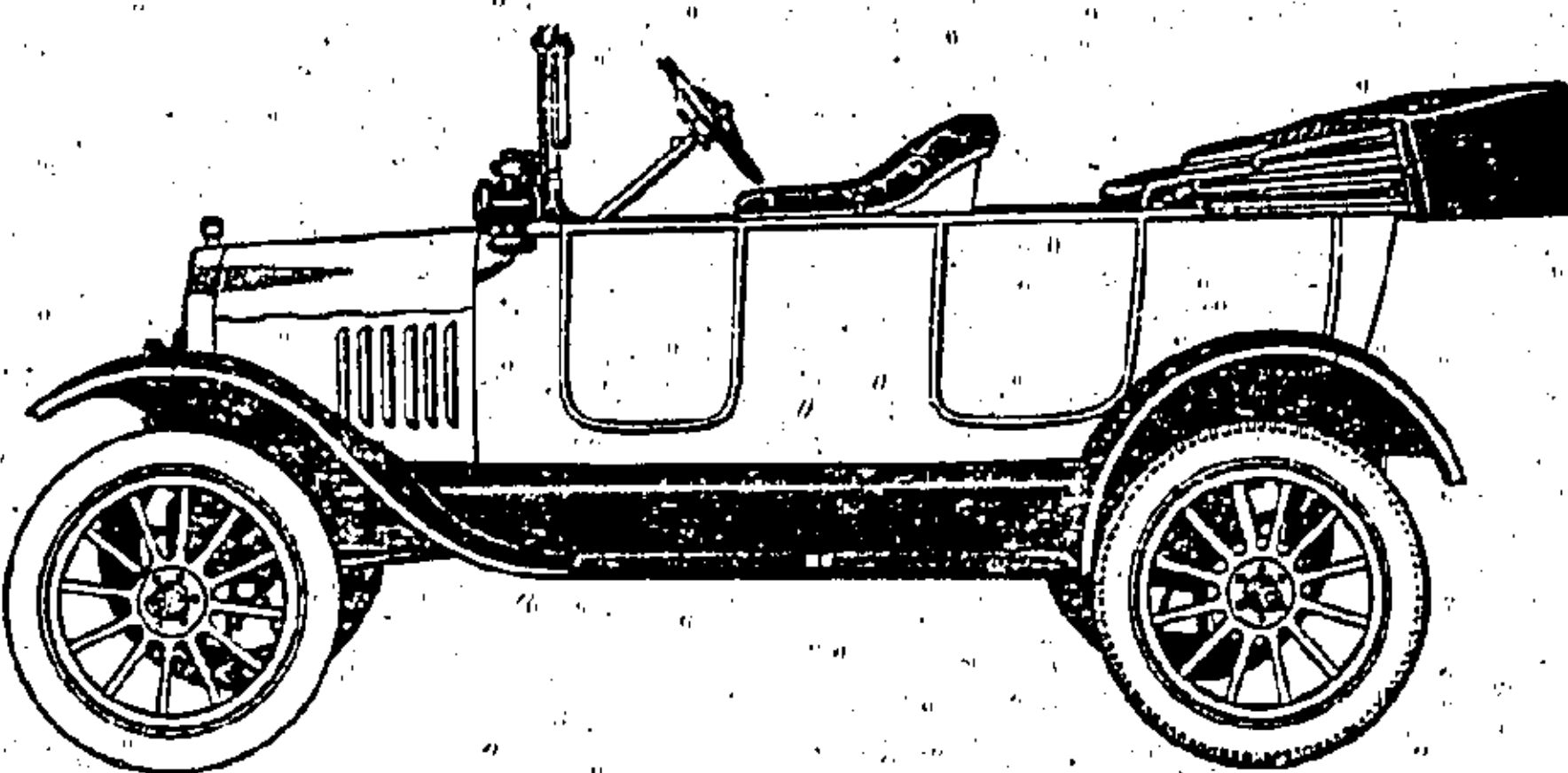
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THE U.S. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.
PRESIDENT HARDING'S ADDRESS
TO CONGRESS.

In a personally delivered message to Congress, President Harding placed himself on record in favour of the Ship Subsidy Bill, a measure of which he has on more than one occasion expressed his approval. On his appearance at a joint session of both houses of the National legislative body, he advanced arguments, which friends of the proposed law, consider should convince all except hide-bound political partisans, of its necessity to and the important effect it would exercise on the nation's foreign commerce. From an oratorical standpoint the address was pronounced, even by those entertaining opinions opposed to those of the speaker, one of the best of Mr. Harding's public utterances.

Outlining, in his opening remarks, the necessity, from a commercial standpoint and as a matter of financial economy, of helping to keep the American merchant marine on the high seas and at its highest efficiency and urging his hearers to forget groups and parties and to solve the problem with an eye single to the welfare of the whole country, the President said to epitomize his remarks and the arguments he advanced in favour of the bill:—

"I have come to ask you to relieve the responsible administrative branch of the Government from a programme upon which failure and hopelessness and staggering losses are written for every page, and let us turn to a programme of assured shipping to serve us in war and to give guaranty to our commercial independence in peace."

"I am not asking authorization of a new and added draft on the public Treasury; I am appealing for a programme to diminish the burden we are already bearing."

Explaining the necessity for the relief for which the Ship Subsidy bill makes provision, Mr. Harding said:—
"Waiving every inspiration which lies in a constructive plan for maintaining our flag on the commercial highways of the seas, waiving the prudence in safeguarding against another \$3,000,000,000 madness if war ever again impels, we have the unavoidable task of wiping out a \$50,000,000 annual loss in operation and losses aggregating many hundreds of millions in worn-out, sacrificed or scrapped shipping."

"Then the supreme humiliation, the admission that the United States—our America, once eminent among the maritime nations of the world—is incapable of asserting itself in the peace triumphs on the seas of the world. It would seem to me doubly humiliating when we own the ships and fail in the genius and capacity to turn their prowess toward the marts of the world."

Presenting the problem with which the bill has been prepared to deal, the following conditions were quoted by the President, as follows: "Three courses of action are possible and the choice among them is no longer to be avoided."

"The first is constructive—namely, the pending bill, under merchant marine, privately owned and privately operated but serving all the people and always available to the Government in any emergency, may be established and maintained."

"The second is obstructive—continue government operation and attending government losses and discourage private enterprise by government competition, under which losses are met by the public treasury, and witness the continued losses and deterioration until the colossal failure ends in sheer exhaustion."

"The third is destructive—involving the sacrifice of our ships abroad or the scrapping of them at home, the surrender of our aspirations and the confession of our impotence to the world in general and our humiliation before the competing world in particular."

"A choice among the three is inevitable. It is unbelievable that the American people or the Congress which expresses their power will consent to surrender and destruction. It is equally unbelievable that our people and the Congress which translates their wishes into action will longer sustain a programme of obstruction and attending loss to the Treasury."

"I have come to urge the constructive alternative, to reassert an American 'we will.'"

The President drew a parallel between the proposition to aid American shipping and the liberal appropriations made for roads, inland waterways, etc., pointing out that such expenditures while they directly help localities and sections, indirectly benefit the entire country in cheapened deliveries or increased production and lower prices, as this case may be. All such appropriations are to be judged primarily by this national test, and judged thereby there can be no fair question of the benefits which a great American fleet would render to the agricultural Middle West and to the mining states, which must ship grain and metals abroad, as well as to the rest of the nation. That is the economic side. Upon the score of national defense, in time of war there is, not less, a yield of service to every state in the Union.

Turning to the practical and business side of the question, the speaker reminded his hearers that the great fleet left in the Government's hands, by the chances of war, was now wasting annually and to no purpose, \$50,000,000 of the people's money. Of this amount, the proposed bill would save twenty or twenty-five million dollars yearly and give the country an effective merchant marine.

"Other nations," said Mr. Harding, "our competitors for the world's carrying trade, are closely watching the course of events in connection with the bill and were gratified at the opposition, for which the speaker said he could not blame them, but 'ours,' he continued, 'should be the viewpoint from which one sees American carriers at sea, the dependence of American commerce and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRANSPORT ON FIRE.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

U.S. DESTROYER'S FINE RESCUE WORK.

Mr. Massey, of the *Daily Telegraph*, wrote from Constantinople the following account of the rescue at sea of nearly 500 people by the U. S. destroyer *Bainbridge*:

Nearly 500 ladies and French officers and soldiers on the French transport *Vinh Long* were rescued on December 16th in the Sea of Marmora from a burning ship by the United States destroyer *Bainbridge*, which, returning from carrying refugees to Mitylene, was providentially within five miles of the transport when the fire broke out. No S.O.S. called the destroyer's aid and, it was due to the keen-eyed quarter-master that the disaster which had overtaken the *Vinh Long* was brought to the notice of the *Bainbridge*, which was steaming easily under two boilers five miles west-south-west of San Stefano and almost within sight of Constantinople, when the man saw a column of smoke shoot up from a steamer five miles ahead, and immediately shouted that the ship was on fire in the port quarter. In an instant the general alarm was sounded and the fire rescue party were ordered to their stations, boats were manned, and full steam cranked on. So well did the engine-room respond that long before the burning ship was reached the destroyer was cutting through the ruffled surface of the Sea of Marmora at 25 knots. Through his glasses, Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Edwards, the *Bainbridge's* captain, could see that the transport was heavily laden with passengers, her forecastle being packed with hundreds, who crowded there to get away from the terrible blazing in the after part, which was a mass of flames and dense smoke. Steaming within 400 yards to the leeward side of the ship, Lieutenant-Commander Edwards ordered away all his boats and manoeuvred to get his vessel to a place where rescues could be most rapidly effected and placed his bows against the *Vinh Long's* forecastle. At once scores of people began to jump from the burning ship, whose high stem towered 25ft. above the destroyer. There was a terrific explosion in the transport's after magazine, causing great excitement aboard, and some eighty persons leapt into the water.

Commander Edwards at once ordered all the lifebelts, jackets, and rafts to be thrown overboard. This action was unquestionably responsible for the high percentage of the transport's company saved, as practically all on board were in their nightclothes and suffering from exposure in the keen air. As many as could be accommodated were taken below, where the ship's cooks brewed coffee. A report was given to the destroyer's captain that if the fire reached the forward magazine, there would be a tremendous explosion, and efforts were redoubled to get everyone off the ship, and in forty minutes the *Bainbridge* added another fine story to sea rescues by succoring 404 men, ten women, and eight children. It is doubtful if the death-roll exceeds twenty. Some were crushed to death and a few drowned. Probably some were burned, and one woman perished with her three children and maid. The ship's boats did magnificent work, the destroyer's dory among them. This frail craft, only capable of carrying eight, being so light that it makes it difficult to haul a person inboard, discharged frequent loads to the destroyer's sea ladder.

American seamen speak in the highest praise of the conduct of the women on the transport. When the *Bainbridge* approached six women were seen hanging by their hands to the hawser over the ship's side. One of them was the wife of the Admiral Commanding the French Squadron at Beirut. No one heard them utter a cry until they saw a man dive from the ship. His head struck a raft, and he broke his neck. Then there was one shriek and all was quiet again until the boat took them off. As the last survivors were taken aboard the British destroyer *Sepey* came up but as she was liable to foul the *Bainbridge*, already overlaid with more than 600 souls aboard, she lay close to the American ship ready to render assistance. The *Vinh Long's* captain was the last to leave his ship. It was suggested to tow the transport to San Stefano to beach her, but she was burning fiercely, and her bows were high out of the water. A destroyer makes a poor tug, and the attempt was abandoned. The *Bainbridge* left for Constantinople, the *Sepey* and two merchant ships standing by. The *Vinh Long* was bringing drafts to Constantinople, and was to return to France with hospital cases.

A FAMOUS COLONEL AS AN AIR CRAFTSMAN.

It transpires that Colonel T. E. Lawrence, of Hedjaz fame, has enlisted in the Air Force as an air craftsman, in which capacity he is now serving in a training camp in England. Even his comrades were unaware of his identity. A London newspaper identifies Col. Lawrence as "Aircraftman Ross." He joined four months ago and cries "present" nightly as he stands to attention beside his iron bed in a hut at Farnborough, and carries out all the usual duties of his new rank. He is now in the photographic section and is understood to have enlisted for six years.

American vessels for American reliance in the event of war. Some of the costly lessons of war must be learned again and again, but our shipping lesson in the World War was much too costly to be effaced from the memory of this or future generations."

INTIMATIONS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17th.
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

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BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.

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Hongkong, 1st February, 1923. [215]

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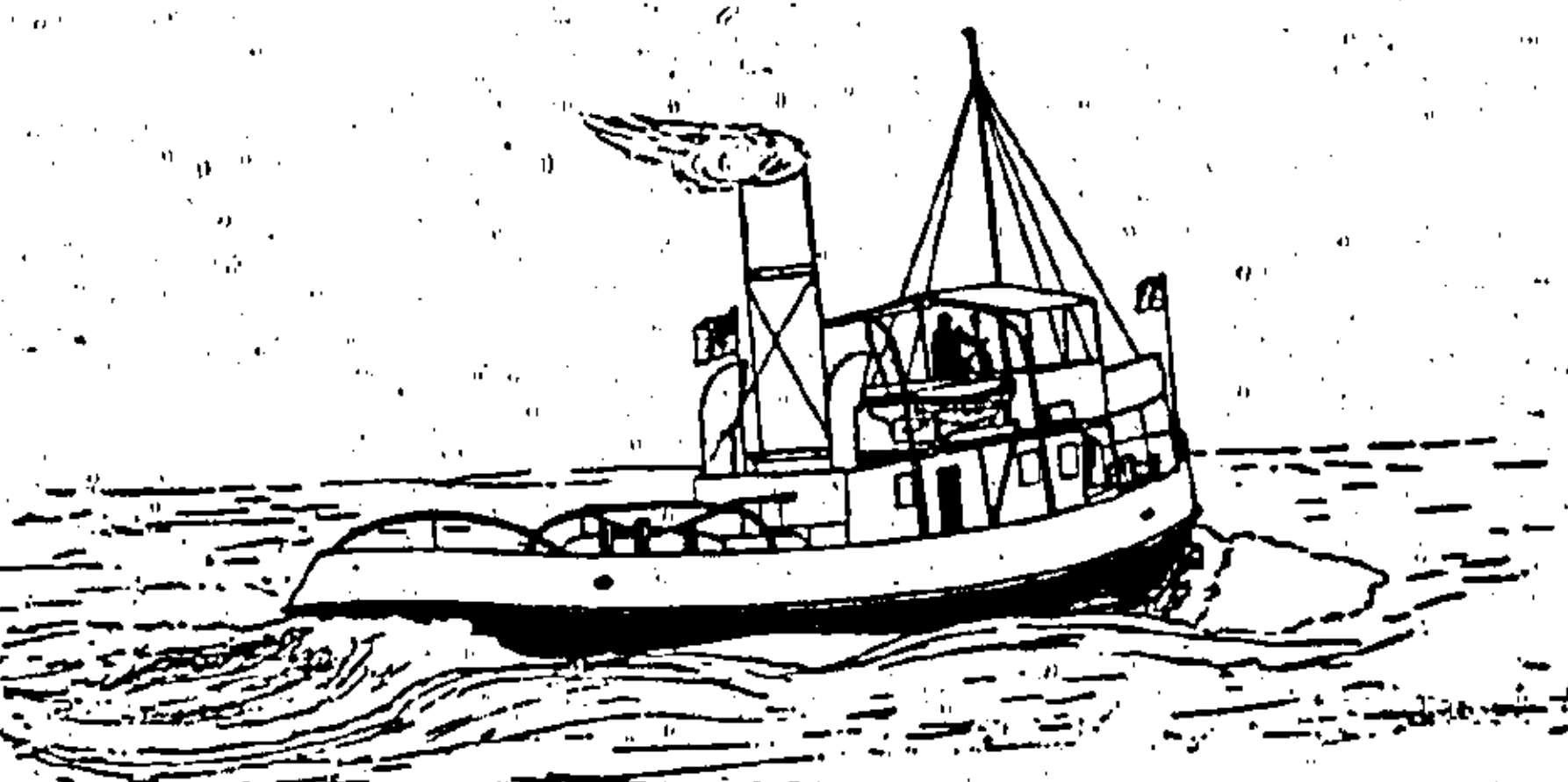
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THE PALACE OF SANS SOUCI.

MOST IMPRESSIVE SINGLE RUIN OF AMERICA.

A bare five days from New York stands the most massive, probably the most impressive, single ruin in America, says a writer in an American journal. One might go farther and say that there are few man-built structures in Europe that are equal to it in majesty, and in the extraordinary difficulties overcome in its construction. Only the pyramids of Egypt can compare with this gigantic monument to the strength and perseverance of man and the pyramids are built down on the floor of the earth instead of being borne aloft to the top of a mountain. It is curious, yet symbolical of our ignorance of the neighbours of our own hemisphere, that while most Americans know of far less remarkable structures in Europe, not one in a hundred of us had ever heard of the great Haitian citadel of Christophe.

We caught our first view of it from "the Cape." The January day had broken in a flood of tropical sunshine, which brought out every crack and wrinkle of the long mountain range cutting its ragged outline in the Haitian sky to the southward of the city. On the top of its highest peak, called the "Bishop's Bonnet," stood forth a square-cut summit, which only the previously informed could have believed was the work of man. Twenty-five miles away it looked like an enormous back in the mountain itself, a curious natural formation which man could never have imitated except on a tiny scale. It is a long-standing joke in Cape Haitian to listen in all solemnity to newcomers laughing to scorn assertions of the residents that this distant mountain summit was an untenanted palace.

HALL AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Christophe's palace of Sans Souci, for such it was, is wholly uninhabitable to-day, yet there is still enough of it standing to indicate it was once one of the most ornate and commodious structures in the western hemisphere. Two pairs of mammoth gateposts, square in form, and nearly twenty feet high, guard the lower yard platform, bounded by a heavy stone wall. On the inside these are hollowed out into unexpected sentry boxes, for Christophe was a strong believer in many guards. Higher up, sustained by a still stronger wall, is another grassy platform, from which a stairway as broad and elaborate as any trodden by European sovereigns, likewise to a balustraded entrance court, also flanked by sentry boxes. Crumbling walls in which many small bushes have found a foothold; lower high aloft above this, to where they are broken off into jagged irregularity. The palace was evidently five stories high, built of native brick and plaster, and the architecture is still impressive, despite its dilapidated condition, and for all its African-minded ostentation. The roof has completely given way, and in the vast halls of the lower floor grow wild orange and tropical bushes. Those higher up, of which only the edges of the floors and walls remain, are said to have included a great ballroom, and an immense billiard hall, separate suites for the emperor and his black consort, and apartments for the immediate royal family.

A MASSIVE STRUCTURE.

Before this mammoth structure the memory of Sans Souci sinks into insignificance. As the latter is ornate and cheerful in architecture, the citadel is savage in its unadorned masculine strength. The mighty stone walls, twenty feet thick in many cases, are square cut and formidable in their great unbroken surfaces. The northern side is red with fungus, the rest merely weathered. Even the cannon of to-day would find them worthy adversaries. Time, which has wrought such havoc on the palace at the mountain's foot, has scarcely made an impression on the exterior of this cyclopean structure, and even within only the wooden portions have given way. Great iron-studded doors, groaning on their mammoth hinges, give admittance to an endless labyrinth of gloomy chambers, dungeon-like in every respect but their astonishing size. Cannon of the largest makes known when the fortress was constructed, are to be found everywhere, some of them still pointing dizzily out of their embrasures, stretching in row after row of superimposed batteries, others lying where the rotting of their heavy wooden supports has left them.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Commenting on an Empire Trade Conference in conjunction with the forthcoming Imperial and Economic Conferences, the Times says the need of the hour is for practical steps, to be taken immediately rather than an evolution of political and economic system which will not be able to fructify for some years. Therefore, the paper hopes the delegates will include a large proportion of businessmen, who possess a knowledge of the practical obstacles to the development of trade with which politicians are less acquainted. A great deal could be done to facilitate trade by the simplification of much of the official routine.

The problem of an efficient commercial intelligence service all over the Empire is also important, and each part of the Empire should be kept informed of the requirements of others and also the goods they can supply. A review of their resources, says the Times, makes it clear that every commodity is produced somewhere within the Empire, but it needs a practical knowledge of commerce possessed by businessmen to indicate how the various Governments can best stimulate their use in preference to foreign supplies.

THE WORLD'S WEAK SPOTS. WHERE EARTHQUAKES HAVE THEIR ORIGIN.

Though few details have as yet reached Great Britain, it is clear that the recent disturbance in Chile must be reckoned as one of the world's greatest earthquakes, writes Charles Davidson, S.D., in an exchange.

To be felt along the coast for more than 1,000 miles, to be strong enough to stop clocks at Buenos Aires, about 900 miles across the continent, the area disturbed by the earthquake must have far exceeded 25 million square miles and have closely approached that affected by the destructive Chinese earthquake of nearly two years ago, probably the most extensive known to us.

In the study of an earthquake, great or small, the main point to be determined is the position of its origin. This will be definitely known as soon as the records from several distant observatories can be measured and compared.

In the meantime we have to rely on somewhat scanty data, on our knowledge of the area of greatest damage, on the fact that the shock, as in so many other Peruvian and Chilean earthquakes, was followed soon after by a series of destructive sea-waves.

POTENT REGIONS.

The next point of significance is that the damage caused by the earthquake was most serious along a portion of the coast about 200 miles in length, reaching from Cuzimbo northwards to Copiapo, the town that suffered most of all being Valparaiso, about half-way between these places. It is therefore probable that the origin lay some distance out at sea and in the neighbourhood of a place directly opposite to Valparaiso.

Along the margins of the Pacific Ocean are some of the most potent earthquake regions in the world. Indeed, viewed on a large scale, the ocean seems to be almost engirdled by these regions.

There is one—a large one—to the east of Japan, and further south, another which includes the Philippine Islands and the Malay Archipelago. On the other side of the ocean lies a third zone beginning in Alaska and extending south-eastwards. A fourth reaches from a little North of San Francisco, covers Central America, and ends to the south of Colombia; while the fifth clings to the western coast of South America, and to it belong the many earthquakes which in times past have ravaged the coasts of Chile and Peru.

Out of every ten world-shaking earthquakes seven originate in the Pacific regions, which are exactly ten times as productive in great shocks as the corresponding regions of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean, unlike the Atlantic, is also remarkable in possessing narrow troughs of immense depth. Off the east coast of Japan lies the Tascuoroa Deep. Its greatest depth is 35 miles, and below its western slope originate many of the greatest of Japanese earthquakes. The deepest of all, off the island of Guam, is the Challenger Deep, which sinks nearly 6 miles below the sea level.

SUBMARINE REGIONS.

The coasts of Chile and Peru are bordered by a series of these troughs—the Krummel Deep (4½ miles) off Arica, the Bartholomew Deep (4 miles) off Africa, the Richards Deep (4½ miles) off Copiapo, and the Hackett-Deep (3½ miles) off Valparaiso and Santiago. It is along the sloping sides of these troughs that the most destructive Peruvian and Chilean earthquakes originate, and the centre of the recent shock will probably be found not far distant from the southern end of the Richards Deep.

What the connection between the occurrence of earthquakes and a steeply sloping surface may be is less clear than the fact that such a connection does exist. Most of our great earthquake regions are partly or entirely submarine. But there is one that lies on land, extending from Italy across the Balkan Peninsula to the Himalayas, in which two out of every ten world-shaking earthquakes originate.

In the sloping slopes of the Pacific deeps it would seem that we have but an earlier stage of a similar structure, and that in the earthquakes of Chile and Peru we have from time to time the movements that will culminate in the formation of a new series of mountain ranges.

A WONDER GUN.

"BIG BERTHA" NOW TO BE A BACK NUMBER.

If statements published here are confirmed writes the Paris correspondent of a home paper, France any henceforth be in possession of a gun, not only of such carrying power as to leave all the "Big Berthas" of the war far in the background, but, owing to the invention of two French engineers, likely to revolutionise the artillery science of the future. In what respects the gun itself may differ from those already known to artilleryists is not even remotely indicated, but M. Jacques Miriane, in the Petit Journal explains generally the nature of the invention by which its value on land and sea will be doubled.

This device, of which M. Gallici and M. Bory are the inventors, is a brake designed to do away entirely with the recoil. The gun, on being fired, instead of being thrust back on its carriage, will be kept in position by a mechanism which will oppose to its backward impetus one of equal intensity in the reverse direction. The device works in such a way that the more powerful the gun the less the recoil. The gases generated by the explosion of the charge are so released that the flash is eliminated and the report diminished.

M. Morvane suggests that the new gun will make the building of super-Dreadnoughts unnecessary.

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"TRIAL BY JURY."

H.M.S. "PINAFORE."

On TUESDAY, 13th.

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

On WEDNESDAY, 14th & THURSDAY, 15th.

"THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD."

On FRIDAY, 16th.

"OLANTRHE."

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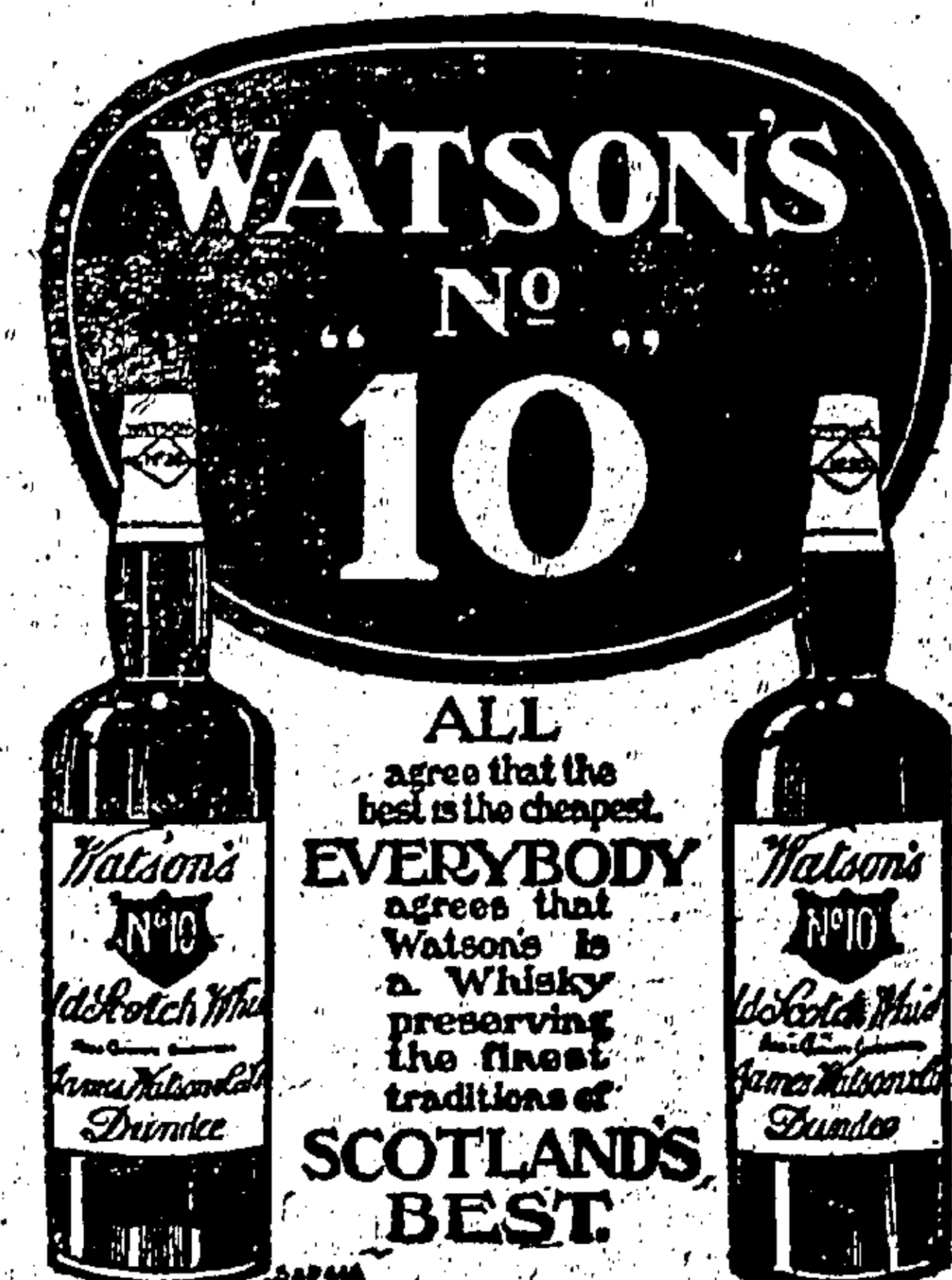
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in All Weights Suitable for All Outdoor
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Every Man's Wardrobe should include
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LAST WEEK

OF

WHITEAWAY'S SALE.

STOCKTAKING BARGAINS.

In order to clear out all Oddments, Remnants and Stocks we do not
wish to carry forward, We are offering These Lines for This Week at

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SPECIAL BARGAINS AT \$5.00.

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REMEMBER! SALE CLOSES POSITIVELY
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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
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FORMER SHANGHAI BRO-
KER'S INCREASED FORTUNE.RESULT OF EXCHANGE
FLUCTUATIONS.

Before the Lord Chancellor, Viscount
Finlay, and Lords Atkinson and Sumner,
in the House of Lords recently.

Their Lordships had before them an
appeal involving a curious point which
arose out of the circumstances that Mr.
Ernest Rochford Hooper, a bullion
broker, of Shanghai, who made his will
in 1916, and who died in 1920, had made
an unexpectedly large fortune through
the fluctuations in foreign exchanges, and
knew that he was just prior to his death
very much more wealthy than he thought
he was at the time he made his will.

By his will he left his wife an annuity
of £700 during widowhood, and directed
that on his youngest surviving child
attaining the age of 21 years his trustees
should distribute the trust fund both as
to capital and interest in equal shares
between all his children. Three days be-
fore his death he added a codicil, which
said:

"I increase the annuity to my wife from
£700 to £2,500. I wish her to share in the
capital equally with my children—
that is, an equal share to each on distribu-
tion."

The question to be determined was
whether the widow was now entitled to an
undivided vested interest in one
equal third share of and in the residuary
real and personal estate of the testator,
or was only entitled to a share contingently
upon her being alive at the time when the
testator's youngest surviving child
attained the age of 21 years. Mr. Justice
Sargant held that the widow was now en-
titled to an undivided vested interest,
but the Court of Appeal decided that she
was only entitled to a share contingently
upon her being alive when the youngest
child became 21.

It was stated that the annual income
from the estate amounted to £15,000, and
that the gross value of the estate within
the United Kingdom alone was £113,836.
The widow appealed to the House of
Lords, and judgment was reserved.
The result of the appeal was given in
favour of Mrs. Hooper.

OPIUM REVENUE TO
BUY ARMS.

SMUGGLING IN KUEICHOW.

The following is the translation of a
letter addressed to the International
Anti-Opium Association:

"We have been repeatedly informed by
letters from our Kueichow people staying
in Hunan and Hupeh that General Yuan
Chun Ming of Kueichow smuggled a quan-
tity of opium weighing several thousand
catties into the Markets of Hupeh,
Kiangsi, etc."

"Recently he bought 2,000 guns,
10,000 rounds of ammunition, and 10
machine-guns at Hanyang (Hupei) at a
cost of more than \$500,000. This sum
was entirely met with money gained from
Opium dealings."

"It is a fact that upon mutually
advantageous conditions agreeable to
Hsiao Yao Nan, Tschun of Hupeh, and
Tsai Ch'eng Hsien, Tschun of Kiangsi,
and himself, opium is now permitted to
be sold at Yachow and Hankow, where
Chang Chi An, Liu Chao Nan and Liu
Fuch'ing are the appointed special opium
sellers. Another large quantity has just
arrived at Kun Chiang under Li Yun
Chi and Fu Chuen Min the appointed
special opium sellers."

"As opium planting was the chief
cause of the famine brought upon Kuei-
chow in the past, so this wide spread
opium trade will hurt Hupeh and
Kiangsi. These corrupt authorities who
permit opium to be sold openly in their
districts, who receive bribes and who
raise opium for money to buy arms to
fight their own people are all inhuman
and national destroyers and disturbers.
Men of this kind ought to be put down."

"Our strength and power are very
limited so we ask your sympathy and
strong protest, for the sake of main-
taining humanity and righteousness. If
these could be secured not only we but
our Kueichow people would be greatly
favoured."

The letter has been forwarded to Sir
Francis Aglen, and the Customs Com-
missioner of Hankow.

THE RETROCESSION OF
WEIHAIWEI.A CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST
BRITISH CONDITIONS.

Mr. Yao Tung Yu, a member of the
House of Representatives, addressed an
interpellation to the Government on
January 29th with regard to the hitch in
the negotiations between the Chinese and
British Commissioners for the retroces-
sion of Weihaiwei.

Mr. Yao pointed out that the demands
of the British delegation for the reser-
vation of Liu Kung-Tao Harbour as an
anchorage for the British Naval Squad-
ron—its navigation and administrative
rights, the right of perpetual lease of
land, etc.—if conceded, would render the
proposed retrocession of Weihaiwei mean-
ingless. He also takes exception to the
British demand that a British subject
shall be employed as adviser to the Wei-
haiwei Administration.

SINGAPORE HARBOUR
BOARD.

The Singapore Harbour Board report
shows a deficit of \$73,699, compared with
a surplus of \$2,215,872 in the previous
year. The main falling in receipts was
from the dry docks. Reductions were
made during the year in wharfage and
general cargo rates. The hire of the dry
docks and labour and contractors' pay
were also reduced.

SPORT.

GOLF.

The Captain's Cup competition, played
at Fanling on 3rd, 4th and 5th February
was won by Mr. B. L. Moncrieff 60-9.
71 net. Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell's score was
77-4: 73 net.

INTERPORT TRIAL.

The final trial match for the selection of
the sixth man and two reserves will be
played on Saturday next, February 10th.
The following matches have been
arranged:—

G. S. Archbutt v. R. Melville Smith.
T. W. Hill v. J. E. Warner.
E. J. R. Mitchell v. H. U. Ireland.
Capt. Bloxham v. A. K. Mackenzie.
W. Galloway v. W. W. Mackenzie.

Starting times will be booked, the first
pair drive off at 2.40 p.m.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Names of the players and the times at
which they are entitled to start their
game on Sunday, next at Fanling will be
found in an announcement appearing
among to-day's advertisements.

EASTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

A writer in the *N. C. Daily News*
referring to the formation of an
association of Golf Clubs in the East
writes:

"Originally, if were member eight, it was
intended to form a Far Eastern
Association, but the scope has been
extended so far beyond the first intention
as to call for the alteration in name to
the Eastern Golf Association. We in
Shanghai now find ourselves on the very
eastern fringe of its ramifications, while
in the other direction it extends to India.

There are 11 member clubs, these being as
follows: Madras Gymkhana Club, Ipoh
Golf Club, Singapore Golf Club,
Shanghai Golf Club, Amoy Golf Club,
Pootung Golf Club, Karachi Golf Club,
Tung Shan Recreation Club (Canton),
and the Royal Hongkong Golf Club. It
will now be possible to bring into opera-
tion the provision that members coming
up for ballot who have already belonged
to an association club, for a stipulated
period will not be required to go upon
the waiting list. A by-law will have to
be enacted to bring this into effect, but
this need take up no length of time, and
what must have struck people as a great
injustice to residents of some years'
standing in the East who have been
transferred to another port will be at an
end."

THE COMING INTERPORT MATCH.

Seven men have now been definitely
picked at Shanghai to play against
Hongkong, and will proceed south in
time for the China New Year holidays.
They are—J. B. Ferrier, the Rev. W. E.
Roberts, C. T. Beath, Capt. E. I. M.
Barrett, H. R. Malcolim, C. W. Porter
and W. J. Hawkins. The actual six to
represent Shanghai will not be picked
until the evening before the match. In
addition to these Captain J. Dewar and
B. G. Macdonald are to make the trip, so
that Shanghai will have additional
reserves to choose from should anything
in the practice games at Hongkong
indicate that that might be desirable.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. 1st XI. v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent the Hong-
kong Cricket Club on Saturday next, the
10th inst. against Kowloon at Kowloon,
at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—T. E. Pearson (capt.),
H. Owen Hughes, L. J. Davies, R. H.
Wild, E. Phillips, G. A. Chadwick, G.
H. Pledge, F. E. Farthing, E. N. Young,
D. E. G. Nicholson, J. D. Humphreys.

H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. KOWLOON 2nd XI.

The following will represent H.K.C.C.
2nd string against Kowloon 2nd XI. at
Hongkong, at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—H. E.
Hollands, L. D. McKillop, F. O. Miller,
J. D. Crawford, H. W. Roger, A. L.
Gace, W. Galloway, E. Syme Thomson,
M. M. Watson, J. R. Way, H. Spicer.

ROWING.

INTERPORT REGATTA.

The Shanghai Rowing Club have tele-
graphed their acceptance of an invitation
from the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club to
row Interport events here on the 17th
March. It was notified a few days ago
that Singapore and Canton have also
accepted so that, with the participation
of the Outport Clubs, the V.R.C. and the
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club a good pro-
gramme of races, probably lasting for
two days may be expected.

A paragraph in the *Shanghai Mer-
cury* says:—

"At a meeting of the Committee of the
Shanghai Rowing Club held on February
1st, it was decided to accept the invita-
tion, subject, however, to the Club's
ability to raise satisfactory crews. To this
end the Committee has invited the names
of all Club Members who are able and
willing to go down to Hongkong, if
selected. It is appreciated that the time
for training is short, but it is thought
that if rigid training is entered into
forthwith, the desired results will be
achieved. It is felt that if the Club
sends its crewmen down for the Hongkong
Regatta, Hongkong, and other outports
will probably reciprocate later by parti-
cipation in Shanghai's Regatta, thus
deriving interest in Interport Regattas,
which is the desire of all keen crewmen."

EUROPEAN CHARGED.

EX-OFFICER'S ALLEGED THEFT
FROM 'COMRADE'.

An ex-Mercantile Marine officer ap-
peared at the Magistracy, yesterday
morning, on a charge of stealing \$100 in
banknotes, and a brown overcoat from
the cabin of the third officer on board the
steamship *Hai Hong*. The defendant—
Reginald Radcliffe, looked to be a man
of about thirty years of age. He appear-
ed in Court without collar or tie, and
wore a dingy gray suit.

The money and overcoat are alleged to
be the property of Mr. A. Allen, third
officer of the *Hai Hong*, and it is alleged
that the theft took place between the
hours of 11.30 p.m. on the 31st. ult. and
4.30 a.m. on the 1st inst.

Inspector Purden stated that the com-
plainant was out of the Colony and
would not be back till next Sunday. When
arrested the prisoner was in possession
of \$68, and was wearing the overcoat.

Radcliffe put in a plea of "not
guilty," and made a long and rambling
statement, in the course of which he said
that he and "his old friend Sandy
Allen" had on the night in question
been drinking together, and had got
through a bottle and a half of whisky
between them. Allen suggested that as
the prisoner's funds were low he should
take the money and the overcoat. He
accepted, and Allen would not even take
an I.O.U. in exchange. In view of the
friendship which had existed between
them he could not understand why Allen
should make such an accusation. When
they were in Singapore he had treated
Allen well, and he could not see why he
should now regret his sudden generosity.
Prisoner stated that he was previously
second officer on the *Hai Hong*.

No evidence was taken, and the case
was adjourned till the 12th inst.

THEFT OF CLOTH.

BALES STOLEN FROM GODOWNS.

Five Chinese appeared at the Magis-
tracy yesterday morning charged in con-
nection with the theft of rolls of cloth from
godowns at Jervois Street. The first de-
fendant, Chan On, was not represented.
The second defendant, named Wan Yau,
the third defendant, named Tse Pak, and
the fifth defendant Tung Ming, were re-
presented by Mr. C. A. S. Russ. Mr.
Leo d'Almada appeared on behalf of the
fourth.

Mr. A. E. Hall was watching the case
on behalf of the owners of the cloth, and
Mr. W. B. Hind was for the prosecution.

Mr. Hind said he had not yet obtained
the necessary police permission before he
could prosecute, and therefore he asked
for a remand.

Det. Sergt. Rozakwy said the second
and third defendants were only fakes, and
the charge against them was of receiving
certain of the bales. The third and fifth
were also charged with receiving, but the
quantity was larger. The first man was
charged with breaking into the godowns,
Seven bales of cloth were involved,
each bale contained 200 rolls, and each
roll was worth 90 cents.

In the case of the second and third
prisoners, bail of \$50 was allowed. The
fourth and fifth were allowed \$5,000 each,
and the first was allowed no bail at all.
The case was put over till Saturday
when a date will be fixed for hearing.

CHINESE WEDDING IN
DUNFERMLINE.

An interesting wedding was celebrated
at the residence of Mr. A. H. Kirkwood,
Manager of the Dunfermline Co-operative
Society, in Methven Drive, Townhill,
Dunfermline. The contracting parties
were Chinese and Christians. The bride
groom, Chee Wing Ho, is a medical
student at Edinburgh University, and is
the son of Dr. N. H. Ho, Hongkong;
while the bride is Shuck Ching Lee,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ting Sun Lee,
Hongkong. The groomsmen was K. W.
Hong, brother of the bride, and a student
of Edinburgh; and the bridesmaid was
Miss L. Kirkwood. The officiating clergy-
man was the Rev. D. W. P. Strang,
M.C., of Queen Ann Street U.F.
Church, Dunfermline, and the ceremony
followed much the usual Presbyterian
lines. The guests numbered over 40,
mostly Chinese, and all joined in singing
the hymns.

The bride was attired in a dress of
ivory satin, beautifully embroidered in
silver, gold, and various colours, and the
design being essentially Chinese, and she
wore a veil of beautiful lace reaching to
the hem of the dress. The bride and the
bridesmaid carried bouquets of chrys-
themums.

BILLIARDS.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Another match in the first round of the
Open Billiards Championship of the
Colony was played last night at the
V.R.C., the contestants being Messrs. J.
T. Ribeiro and C. Earnshaw, the latter
eventually winning an exciting game by
7 points. In the first 100 Ribeiro estab-
lished a lead of 50, but by dint of con-
stant play Earnshaw managed, by the
time the third 100 was called, to reverse
the situation, as he then had 60 points to
the good. Ribeiro then put on a spurt
and caught his opponent at 450. The last
fifty saw a neck and neck finish, but
Earnshaw was not to be denied, running
out on a break of 11 unfinished. The
highest breaks were:—Earnshaw, 29; 25;
Ribeiro, 25, 22, 22.

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
[INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM.]

The Report of the Directors reads:—
The Directors submit herewith the
audited Statement of Accounts for the
year ended 31st December, 1922.

The intention to assign the whole of
the tramway undertaking to a new
Company to be incorporated in Hongkong
was duly carried into effect on the 1st
July last, and the accounts now present-
ed show the position at 30th June, 1922,
and at 31st December, 1922. The ac-
counts of the new Company (Hongkong
Tramways Limited) accompany this
Report.

An interim dividend of \$124,800, equal
to 1s. 0d. per share at Exchange 2s. 7½d.,
was paid by the Hongkong Tramways
Limited in August last, and distributed
to shareholders of this Company. A final
dividend for the year 1922, of \$291,588.75,
will be received, and the Directors there-
fore recommend the payment of a Final
Dividend of 2s. 0d. per share, the equi-
valent at exchange 2s. 2½d.

The actual Hongkong Receipts and
Working Expenses for the year, in local
currency, are as follows:—

1921.	
Traffic and Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,087,960
Power Expenses, Traffic Expenses, Maintenance and Repairs, and General Expenses	461,501
Working Profit, Hongkong.	626,458

1922.	
Traffic and Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,260,041
Power Expenses, Traffic Expenses, Maintenance and Repairs, and General Expenses	509,870
Working Profit, Hongkong.	750,171

The retiring Directors are the Rev. Fr. L. Robert and Mr. A. H. Compton, who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. The Auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED.
[INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.]

The report of the Directors reads:—
The Directors submit herewith the
audited statement of Accounts for the
half year ended 31st December, 1922, and
also a Balance Sheet as at 1st July, 1922,
the date on which the whole of the tram-
way undertaking of the Hongkong Tram-
way Co., Ltd., was acquired.

An Interim Dividend for 1922 of
\$124,800 (38.40 cents per share) was paid
in August last out of the profits for the
half year ended 30th June, 1922, received
from the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

The profit for the half
year ended 31st December 1922,
amounts to

\$291,121.35
To which must be added the amount at credit of Profit and Loss A/c. taken over from the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., less Interim Dividend
340,248.25

Making a balance of \$631,369.60.

Of this there has been transferred to General Reserve Account \$1,793.50.

There has been written off Goodwill in the item of Tramway Undertaking 22,000.00.

And the Directors recommend the payment of a Final Dividend for the year 1922 of

291,588.75
305,363.37

Leaving to be carried forward \$235,987.26.

The Sterling Fixed Deposit of £79,119 was sold in December at Exchange 2s. 4½d. realising \$366,225.26, and the Special Loan of \$700,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was then repaid. The profit on realisation, \$70,545.74, has been added to Exchange Fluctuation Account, from which the Purchase Account Adjustment has been written off.

The Contingent Liability Account and the Exchange Fluctuation Account have been combined in one Account as a General Reserve.

The retiring Directors are Mr. D. G. M. Bernard and the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, offer themselves for re-election.

"THE METHOD OF MOUNTING"

spectacle glasses is of the greatest im-
portance," writes Dr. O. Hartbridge,
F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and
Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the
Westminster Hospital, "they must be
accurately centred in frames that are
light, strong and fit well, otherwise the
good effect of the most carefully chosen
correction may be entirely frustrated by
a faulty position of the glasses, or even
a fresh source of eye-strain may be intro-
duced." The Hongkong Optical Co.,
successors to Clark & Co., Refracting
and Manufacturing Opticians, located in
53, Queen's Road Central, have the equip-
ment and instrument to adjust your
spectacle to a nicety.—Advrt. [602]

THE CANTON SITUATION. GENERAL NGAI HONG PING RELEASED.

KWANGSI TROOPS WITHDRAWING
FROM CANTON.

A message received in the Colony from Canton yesterday states:

"In compliance with an order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Young Hu Man of the Yunnan Army has today released General Ngai Hong Ping.

"The Kwangsi troops under the command of General Sam Hung Ying are now withdrawing from the city."

The steamers from Canton continue to bring down a large number of refugees which shows that the situation in their estimation is becoming worse.

A REQUEST FOR DR. SUN AND MR. TSEN.

We learn from Northern papers that Gen. Wu Peifu has referred to the Government a telegram which he received from Gen. Shen Hung-ying, Commander-in-chief of the Kwangsi troops in Canton. The telegram gives Gen. Shen's version of the incident at the Council of War summoned by the Yunnan and Kwangsi generals in Canton recently, when through a pre-arranged plot, Gen. Ngai Hong-ping, Commander-in-chief of the Cantonese troops, who attended the military conference, was put under arrest. The telegram reads as follows:

"Gen. Ngai Hong-ping aroused the indignation of the Yunnan forces owing to the murder (by his body-guards) of a representative of Gen. Yang Shih-min. The Yunnan troops sought revenge. I, however, immediately asked General Ngai to take refuge in my headquarters in the interest of his safety. I await the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-sen so that he may settle the matter. I have never had the intention of inflicting injury on General Ngai. Canton is quiet. I hope that Doctor Sun will reach here shortly to assume the leadership of the Southwest so as to launch his big scheme."

"I humbly request that you (General Wu) urge President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Chang Shou-teng to telegraph to Doctor Sun and Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan asking them jointly to attend to the rehabilitation of Kwangtung. The continuation of the internecine war only makes the people suffer the more. This, I believe, is contrary to the desire of Doctor Sun and Mr. Tsen to save the country. An immediate reconciliation (between the Kuomintang and Ching Hsueh Hui Parties) is, therefore, imperative."

"As regards the officials for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, I suggest that Doctor Sun and Mr. Tsen make joint recommendations to the Government which will then effect the appointments accordingly."

GREAT FIRE AT CANTON.

RUMOURD ARSON BY
RETREATING TROOPS.

A telegram from Canton reports that a fire broke out in the western suburb of the city Kuo-Kai at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and it spread to the Sap Sam Hong, the well-known business district. The fire burnt furiously for several hours and was not under control until 3 p.m. About 70 houses were destroyed.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it was rumoured that it was an attempt on the part of the retreating Kwangsi soldiers to set fire to the city in order to plunder but this rumour has not yet been confirmed.

ARMED ROBBERY AT SHAMSHUIPO.

LARGE SUM OF MONEY AND
JEWELLERY STOLEN.

Money and jewellery to the value of \$7,270 was stolen by armed robbers from a house in Ap Liu Street, Shamshui, at about a quarter past eight yesterday morning. The men adopted the usual ruse of knocking at the door and saying that had come to see about the electric lights. In this particular case the door was opened by an ayah, who saw two men standing outside. They told her of their supposed errand, and as they had iron implements connected with electric lighting on their persons she thought them genuine enough. They walked in and then asked for a ladder. They were told that there was not a ladder in the house, so they said they would go and fetch one. They went out and came back shortly afterwards followed by two other men. A fifth came in almost immediately afterwards. Suddenly four of them pulled out daggers, and one a revolver. They threatened the occupants of the house with death if they made a noise, and ransacked the rooms, stealing the money and jewellery. When they had taken all they wished they walked out, and the inmates waited until the men had not well away before giving the alarm. Then it was too late and the robbers escaped arrest.

SCHOOL SPEECH DAY. DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

HONGKONG DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

"SCHOOL SPEECH DAY."

Speech-day at the Diocesan Boys' School took place yesterday afternoon at the school, the Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. Charles Edgar Duggan), presiding. He was supported on the platform by the Headmaster (the Rev. W. T. Featherstone), the Hon. Mr. E. Irving (Director of Education), the Rev. N. Teedale Mackintosh, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.

As the Headmaster explained in his very lengthy annual report, this was not an ordinary prize-giving. In fact it was not a prize-giving at all, inasmuch as the boys worked during the year, gained scholarships, etc., but did not for the sake of any material gain. It was a prize, but rather for the sake of the work itself. Also, in order to make affairs of the sort brighter for the pupils and the guests, three of the boys addressed the gathering on the school's history, work, and play. They surprised their listeners by the fluency and lack of self-consciousness with which they spoke, and the clear enunciation of the English language. The three who made speeches were Philip Moore, the senior prefect for 1932, William Youngs, and Eric Wong Ching Tung. Yuen Kwok Huen addressed the gathering in Cantonese on the subject of Chinese studies.

Mr. Featherstone then presented his report, a virile and most interesting document. He remarked on the success of their system of giving prizes, and stated that they had been working on these lines ever since 1918. With regard to the school work, they now had teachers for subjects instead of for classes, and they had found that under this system a teacher put more heart into his work, and examination results had apparently been affected for the better. Scripture and the Catechism were taught in all classes, though he felt that they needed more modern books on the subject. He suggested that a library would be very useful in this respect as it would enable the older boys to read more select books on the subject of Religion, and so gain a keener vision of the ethical and spiritual life. He felt that a good deal of the apathy of the people towards Religion was largely due to the "blind teaching of the past."

Referring to attendance, etc., more boys had been refused admittance during the past year than has been the case at any time in the past. More accommodation had been made for boarders than in any previous year; boarders numbered 110. Also they had more boarders from outside of the Colony than had been usual in the past. He gave the following figures as to nationalities and places:

253 Chinese, 98 mixed, 10 Portuguese, 8 English, 6 Indian, 2 Greek, 1 Dutch, 1 Japanese, 1 Korean, 1 Russian, 1 Siamese. Boarders came from the following places:—Hongkong 37, Amoy 16, Formosa 12, Manila 9, Canton 9, Hanoi 4, Swatow 4, Penang 2, Macao 2, Bangkok 1, Shanghai 1, Singapore 1, Tokyo 1, Hainan 1, Hoihow 1, Kogmoon 1, Sarakun 1, Korea 1. No less than 37 of the above are Amoy Chinese from Amoy, Formosa and Manila.

In July and August of last year he had visited parents, boys and old boys of the school at various places in Formosa, Amoy, and the Philippines, and the general impression he gained was that in all three places there were Chinese who would welcome a modern, well-equipped, well-staffed boarding school in Hongkong where they could send their children to be educated. He thanked the medical and nursing staffs of the Government Civil and Victoria hospitals, Dr. G. Thomas, and Drs. Kew Bros. for the kindly interest they had taken in the school. Discipline during the year had been generally excellent, and they had developed the prefect system so that the boys were now more on their honour both in and out of school. In games they had decided to join no leagues or associations, but were always willing to meet other schools in friendly matches. He did not think the league system a good one for boys. They were also gradually developing the house system. With regard to fees, they claimed that considering their school was one of the most successful representatives of British education in the Far East, their charges were remarkably low. Their boarders' fees were the highest in the Colony, but if first class men were to be attracted from the Universities at Home they would have to have money to pay them. He thought that in the past education in Hongkong had been far too cheap. This applied to the Far East generally. Wealthy people had been obtaining education for their children at remarkably low rates. The result was that the product of the schools were youths whose character and lives had been ruined by cheap education. They were neither Eastern nor Western and had neither the discipline of their own manners and customs, or of the Western Civilization.

With reference to external examinations, twelve out of eighteen Matriculation candidates had passed (two with honours), and one was awarded the senior local certificate. In the junior local 22 candidates had passed out of 33.

In the course of his report the Headmaster touched on the subject of education for British children in Hongkong. He stated that British parents were inclined to expect a little too much and to pay too little for the education of their children. He advised parents to remember that nothing weakened the discipline of a school so much as talking in favour of the children and passing adverse criticism on the staff. It was no use, either, telling parents to send their children to England to be educated. With some there existed a certain amount of disagreement on the subject, and others could not afford to do so. Parents could quite well send their children to the school, and then the ages of ten and seventeen, and then the road, including skid marks made as at the time being coated with tar.

Mr. E. C. Jenkin, for the defence, called the prisoner to give evidence. He said he had been driving a car for his master for the past three years. He recollected coming round the bend in the road just before the scene of the accident, when he saw about ten people in the road. They were busy tarring the road. Witness sounded his horn and some of the gang walked to the sides of the road. About that time his car was going at 13 miles an hour, because it was a straight road. Two of the tarring gang remained in the road, one of them standing and the other squatting. As he sounded his horn the man who was standing walked to the side of the road, but the man who was squatting remained in the same posture. As the car approached, the people at the side of the road shouted to the deceased and he tried to run to the left hand side of the road. Witness had no chance of missing him. In the act of rising from his squatting position the deceased picked up two tar buckets. The deceased was caught by the bumper. When the deceased was struck witness estimated the speed of the car to be about 10 miles per hour. After the accident witness put the injured man into his car and took him to the hospital, but before doing so he reported the accident to the Chin Wan Police Station near by. On arrival at Hongkong he went to Central Police Station and reported the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dyer Ball, the prisoner said that he took it that the deceased must have heard the sound of his horn as all the other people moved away from the middle of the road. Prisoner contended that the deceased was thrown from the bumper on to the road guard, and from there clear of the car. He did not see the deceased dragged by the car at all. This was all the evidence called and Mr. Dyer Ball proceeded to address the Jury at some length. Mr. Jenkin, Counsel for the defence, then addressed the Jury, laying particular stress on the point that the speed of the car at the time of the impact, according to evidence of some of the witnesses was not more than 10 miles per hour and therefore could not be termed reckless driving.

In summing up His Honour reviewed the evidence, and concluded by saying that the Jury had to choose between the evidence of the two road menders and the evidence put forward by the defence. The evidence of the two road menders was that the prisoner recklessly drove down on these men in such a way that he might easily have killed the whole lot. It was a question for the Jury to decide whether they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that this was a true story. If so, they should bring in a verdict of manslaughter. If, on the other hand, they had any doubt as to the evidence of the roadmenders, and they were unsatisfied men, they must not convict. The manner in which the prisoner had behaved after the accident in reporting the matter to the police at both the intermediate Police Station and to the Central Police Station and also the fact that he had been out on bail were points worthy of notice.

The Jury then considered their verdict and after a very brief consultation returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The prisoner was discharged.

The Court was then adjourned sine die.

A MISSING JUROR.

After the fifteen interval yesterday at the Criminal Sessions, when the hearing of a case was about to be resumed it was discovered that a juror was missing.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz remarked: "I understand, Mr. Attorney, there is a missing juror. What is the proper procedure? I proceed, do I not?"

His Honour and Mr. Dyer Ball looked up the section of the Ordinance relating to the point raised. Before a decision on the point had been announced Mr. Dyer Ball informed the Judge that the missing juror had arrived and that it was not necessary to proceed further with the point. Addressing the juror concerned (Mr. Easton), His Honour said: "We have just been looking up the law as to what we should do in the event of your absence. Mr. Easton: I am very sorry I thought the Court resumed at 2.30 p.m. I am very sorry I am late. The Prisoner Judge: Well, you have kept your brethren waiting. The juror took his seat and the case was proceeded with."

REMNAL SESSIONS.

THE PRISONER JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).

MANSLAUGHTER CASE.
PRISONER DISCHARGED.

case in which a motor driver, Li Sing, is indicted for manslaughter of another Chinese, named Li who was fatally injured in a motor collision on the Castle Peak Road, China Wan, on October 27th, was concluded yesterday afternoon.

Dyer Ball, for the Crown, conducted his case by calling technical evidence, in which Traffic Sergeant Albert could quite well send their children to the school, and then the ages of ten and seventeen, and then the road, including skid marks made as at the time being coated with tar.

Mr. E. C. Jenkin, for the defence, called the prisoner to give evidence. He said he had been driving a car for his master for the past three years. He recollected coming round the bend in the road just before the scene of the accident, when he saw about ten people in the road. They were busy tarring the road. Witness sounded his horn and some of the gang walked to the sides of the road. About that time his car was going at 13 miles an hour, because it was a straight road. Two of the tarring gang remained in the road, one of them standing and the other squatting. As he sounded his horn the man who was standing walked to the side of the road, but the man who was squatting remained in the same posture. As the car approached, the people at the side of the road shouted to the deceased and he tried to run to the left hand side of the road. Witness had no chance of missing him. In the act of rising from his squatting position the deceased picked up two tar buckets. The deceased was caught by the bumper. When the deceased was struck witness estimated the speed of the car to be about 10 miles per hour. After the accident witness put the injured man into his car and took him to the hospital, but before doing so he reported the accident to the Chin Wan Police Station near by. On arrival at Hongkong he went to Central Police Station and reported the matter.

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In summing up His Honour reviewed the evidence, and concluded by saying that the Jury had to choose between the evidence of the two road menders and the evidence put forward by the defence. The evidence of the two road menders was that the prisoner recklessly drove down on these men in such a way that he might easily have killed the whole lot. It was a question for the Jury to decide whether they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that this was a true story. If so, they should bring in a verdict of manslaughter. If, on the other hand, they had any doubt as to the evidence of the roadmenders, and they were unsatisfied men, they must not convict. The manner in which the prisoner had behaved after the accident in reporting the matter to the police at both the intermediate Police Station and to the Central Police Station and also the fact that he had been out on bail were points worthy of notice.

The Jury then considered their verdict and after a very brief consultation returned a verdict of "not guilty."

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LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PROVISION DEPT.

English York Cut Hams,	per lb.	1.30
"Pineapple" Bacon	...	1.30
American Cheese	...	0.90
MacLaren's Imperial Cheese	per jar	1.00 and 1.50
Gruyere Cream Cheese	per tin	1.30
Ox Tongues "Libbys"	\$3.50, \$5.00 and 6.00	
Bologna Sausage	per tin	0.85
Oliver Drings Cambridge Sausage	...	1.00
C & B Oxford Sausages	...	1.15
Cambridge	...	0.75
Walls Pork	...	1.20

GROCERY DEPT.

Noels Jam, Strawberry, Blackcurrant, Raspberry, Greengage and Red Currant (Glass jars)	...	0.70
Del Monte Asparagus	per tin	0.90
Brussel Sprouts	...	0.50
Parasips	...	0.50
English Marrowfat Peas	...	0.65
Ceylon Tea	per lb.	1.00
Hankow Tea	...	1.00
Breakfast Blend Tea	...	1.00
Coffee, Finest Blend (Roasted and Ground daily)	...	0.85

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COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.
DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.
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ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, ETC.
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JUST BEFORE STOCKTAKING WE OFFER
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CRETONNES, TAFFETAS

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SHADOW PRINTS,
For CURTAINS and LOOSE COVERS.

Our Representative will call with a Full Set of Patterns,
on request, and give Quotations on the Spot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the O.C.R.A.S.C. HEADQUARTERS OFFICES, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 O'CLOCK NOON on the dates stated, for the undermentioned services for a period of twelve months from 1st APRIL, 1923:

MEAT—19th February, 1923.
FORAGE—20th February, 1923.
HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—20th February, 1923.
INDIAN SUPPLIES—21st February, 1923.
GENERAL SUPPLIES A—22nd February, 1923.
GENERAL SUPPLIES B—22nd February, 1923.
FUEL—23rd February, 1923.
BARACK SERVICES—2nd February, 1923.
TRANSPORT SERVICES—25th February, 1923.

Tender Forms and any necessary information may be obtained at the above office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily.

Tenders will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY, the 12th day of Feb., 1923, at 3 p.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Tai Hang, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Locality.	Contents.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
Lot No. 110.	At Tai Hang.	about	5,230	54	5,230
As per sale plan.					

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY, the 12th day of Feb., 1923, at 3 p.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Locality.	Contents.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
Lot No. 111.	At Tai Hang.	about	7,000	200	7,000
As per sale plan.					

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY, the 12th day of Feb., 1923, at 3 p.m.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of two Lots of **CROWN LAND** at Waterloo Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements.	Locality.	Contents.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
Lot No. 112.	At Tai Hang.	about	7,000	200	7,000
As per sale plan.					

FOR SALE.

'OENONE'

CHINESE-BUILT CRUISER WITH AUXILIARY MOTOR.

Registered Tonnage: 24.
 Length overall: 53 feet.
 Apply to—
MR. C. SEVERN,
 132, The Peak.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

OWING to the stoppage of the Peak Tramway service from 10 p.m. on the 10th inst., to 7 a.m. on 12th inst., Motor Vehicles will be permitted to use the New Road to the Peak as far as Stewart Terrace from 6 p.m. on the 10th inst., to 10 a.m. on the 12th inst.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
 Captain Superintendent of Police,
 Hongkong, February 8th, 1923.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE qualifying round played on **SUNDAY, 4th FEBRUARY**, resulted in the following players being entitled to play off by match play.

The result of the draw is as follows:—

9.48 L. Nelson v. A. H. L. Savage.
 9.52 F. Taylor v. G. W. Sewell.
 9.58 H. E. Parkinson v. R. M. Henderson.
 10.00 R. E. Le Fleming v. H. E. Hollands.
 10.04 G. B. Layton v. C. B. Riggs.
 10.08 C. D. Lambert v. R. L. Moncrieff.
 10.12 D. J. Cuthill v. C. C. Stark.
 10.16 E. D. Black v. F. A. Dinadale.
 10.20 A. G. M. Fletcher v. K. W. Beau.
 10.24 C. W. Beckwith v. H. J. Koch.
 10.28 C. J. Cooper v. T. Ramsey.
 10.32 D. Tompkinson v. S. S. Church.
 10.36 K. S. Morrison v. J. R. Lloyd.
 10.40 A. Lissaman v. A. Morrison.
 10.44 A. Leach v. P. P. J. Wodehouse.
 10.48 H. G. Eales v. A. K. Henderson.

1st and 2nd round will be played off on the Main Course, Fanning, on Sunday, 11th February.

Starting times and times have been booked.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
 Secretaries and Treasurers.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

of the above Association will be held in **ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL,** on **MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, at 8 p.m.**

All Kowloon residents are cordially invited to attend.

A. MORLEY,
 Hon. Secretary.
 Kowloon, February 5th, 1923.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS CANTON-KOWLOON LINE.

WITH the approval of the Ministry of Communications, **TENDERS** are invited by the HEAD OFFICE of the CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY, CHINESE SECTION, for the supply of TWO LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS. The Boilers are required to be identical and interchangeable with those of the Main Line Engines of the Railway and to fit the present frames; quotations to be C.I.F. Hongkong and delivery on to Railway Wagons at Holt's Wharf.

Specification, drawings and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Head Office of the Railway at Canton. Applications must be accompanied by a cheque for \$1,035.00, of which \$25.00 is for cost of drawings and specification, and \$1,000.00 for deposit which will be returned upon receipt of a bona fide tender.

TENDERS, enclosed in sealed envelopes clearly marked "TENDER FOR LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS," and addressed to The Managing Director, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Section, Canton, will be received up to the 4th day of May, 1923.

The firm whose tender is accepted will be required to sign a formal Contract and to furnish a deposit or guarantee to the amount of 10 per cent. of the value of the contract for the due performance thereof.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

The Head Office,
CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY,
 CANTON, 5th February, 1923.

THE CORONET.

ROMANCE.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

THE LITTLE CLOWN.

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase
BY THE PEARL RIVER
 BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
 With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE... \$1.75.

On Sale at
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 Messrs. KERRY & WARREN, Ltd.
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 Canton: Messrs. A. B. WATSON & CO.

INTIMATIONS

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

HOLDERS in the Company will be at the Office of the Company, 27, GEORGE STREET, No. 6, CONNELL ROAD, on **FRIDAY, the 10th of FEBRUARY, at 11 o'clock, A.M.** for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and electing a Committee and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from Thursday, 1st February, 1923, until Saturday, 3rd February, 1923, both days inclusive.

SEBASTIAN, TOMES & CO.
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1923.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11.30 a.m.** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 24th January, 1923.

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on **TUESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock, A.M.** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1922.

The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from Monday, 5th February to Tuesday, 13th February, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
 Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1923.

THE HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 41, DES VOUX ROAD, on **TUESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 o'clock, NOON**, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from Monday, 29th January, to Tuesday, 13th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 13th January, 1923.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. DOWELL & Co., Ltd., on **THURSDAY, the 15th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11.30 a.m.** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1922.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 8th to 15th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

DOWELL & CO., LTD.,
 General Managers.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at **CITY HALL, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1923, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The Register of shares of the Corporation will be **CLOSED** from Monday, 12th February, to Saturday, 24th February, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 6th February, 1923.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF RAPHAEL AARON GUBBAY late of Victoria, Hongkong, Exchange Broker (deceased).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above Estate to the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1923. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1923.
DEACON, HARTSON & SHENTON,
 Executors for the Estate.
 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives
 Perfect Satisfaction
 because it is a
 Skilful Blend of
 the Best Highland
 SCOTCH
 WHISKIES,
 Great Age,
 matured in Sherry-
 wood Casks.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wholesale & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1923.

THE EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

There has been no publication of the report of a Committee of the Education Board.

drawn up after an investigation of the facilities for the education of British children in Hongkong, but a very interesting contribution to the discussion of the question appears in the annual report of the Headmaster of the Diocesan Boys' School. Mr. FEATHERSTONE mentions that one of the most noticeable things in connection with the school during 1922 was the large number of British parents who came to the school for advice and to seek admission for their boys.

He sympathises very much with British parents who wish to have their boys and girls of from about 10 to 17 years of age educated in Hongkong.

"It is of course," he says, "to tell these parents that they should send their children to England after a certain age. Among certain people there is a difference of opinion on this matter, and it is not always a question of the expense. Naturally parents desire to keep their children with them as long as they possibly can, and it is quite probable that if they could recognise that suitable educational facilities offered in the Colony to British children, parents, in many cases, would keep their children with them longer than is generally the case now."

Mr. FEATHERSTONE maintains that British parents "could wisely send their boys of from 10 to 17 years of age to a school like the Diocesan Boys' School, and their girls to the Diocesan Girls' School."

The general tone of these schools, he says, is quite as high as that of Boarding Schools in England, but their boarding accommodation needs improvement and they require larger grants in aid.

"The only satisfactory solution of the matter of the education of British children in Hongkong," Mr. FEATHERSTONE says, "is to build up or to support Boarding Schools to which children could go as weekly boarders. There are many reasons in support of this suggestion. Boys and girls have not the facilities at home for work and games; there are too many distractions in most homes in Hongkong and children have too much pocket money which is often given to keep them out of mischief; so it is said; many homes are difficult of access; the inclemency of the weather often causes bad attendance; the distinction between races is neither good nor necessary; competition with other boys and girls in a large school would be an incentive to work; the discipline of a Boarding School would be an excellent thing for children who are often spoiled by servants and pampered by parents."

We have no idea of what the committee of the Education Board has recommended in the matter, but no one who has given any consideration to this subject can resist the conclusion that the Colony has reached a stage in its development when greater facilities than at present exist should be provided here for the education of the growing number of British children. Mr. FEATHERSTONE says that, from the point of view of the Government, a first-class Secondary School for British Boys and Girls only would entail an expenditure which could not be justified; hence the suggestion that the Diocesan Boys' School and the Diocesan Girls' School could, with larger grants in aid from the Government, meet the reasonable requirements.

Whether it would be a wise thing for British parents to keep their children in the tropics is a question that they themselves must decide. Medical experience has hitherto pronounced against it; but as the discoveries of medical and other science have served to remove many of the perils and the discomforts of life in the tropics, the old objections have to some extent broken down. In the last ten years or so scores of British children have had the whole of their education in the Far East. From places like Shanghai and Hongkong they have gone to boarding schools in the more bracing climate of Chefoo and Weihaiwei. Whether, taken all the year through, these places are greatly to be preferred, from a health point of view, is a question for medical practitioners to determine, but apart from this consideration, we see no reason why facilities should not be provided for the education of British children in boarding schools in the Colony of Hongkong equal, if not superior, to those afforded anywhere else in the Far East.

There will be a Musical at the Helena May Institute on Thursday, February 8th, at 5.30 p.m., for members and their friends. Tickets (fifty cents each) should be obtained in advance from the Secretary.—ADVT.

Mr. A. L. Dickson, Acting Registrar of the British Supreme Court at Shanghai has severed his connection with the service he has been associated with for many years, to take up a position as an assistant solicitor with the British American Tobacco Co.

The Captain Superintendent of Police announces that owing to the stoppage of the Peak Tramway service from 10 p.m. on the 10th inst. to 7 a.m. on the 12th inst. motor vehicles will be permitted to use the new road to the Peak as far as Stewart Terrace during that period.

Command Orders by Major-General Sir John Fowler issued yesterday announced the receipt of War Office authority for the appointment of the Rev. Mr. W. Shewell, M.A., C.F., as Senior Chaplain of the Forces, China Command with effect from January 1st.

Whilst walking along Des Vaux Road West yesterday afternoon a Chinese man-diant was knocked over by tram-car 52, and seriously injured. He was immediately taken to the Government Civil Hospital, but he died later in the day from his injuries.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for to-morrow. Besides the second reading of the Mui Tsai Bill two new Bills are on the agenda—one to further amend the Medical Registration Ordinance 1894, and the other to amend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance 1921.

Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, commander-in-chief of the China station, is expected to arrive in Manila on board his flagship H.M.S. Hawkins, on February 18th. The flagship will be accompanied by the following ships: H.M.S. Despatch, H.M.S. Diadem, H.M.S. Despatch, H.M.S. Diana and several submarines. "Lady Leveson" and her two daughters, will also visit Manila. They will go on a passenger steamer, possibly arriving a day or two before the H.M.S. Hawkins.

The Medical Officer of Health's return for the past week shows that there were ten cases of notifiable disease in the Colony including five deaths. They were as follows: two British, one Indian, and two Chinese cases of diphtheria (three deaths); one British, one Chinese and one American case of enteric fever (one death); one fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever; Chinese. There was also one Chinese death from influenza. On Monday there was one Chinese case of diphtheria.

At the Marine Court, yesterday morning, the foreman of a night soil junk was charged before Commander C. W. Beckwith, by Sanitary Inspector W. Thompson with dumping night-soil in Kowloon Bay. In the course of his evidence the Inspector said that when the defendant was arrested all his folk ran away. The defendant's explanation was that he was discharging the night-soil into some garden. He did not dump it into the water. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$20.

The Superintendent of the Ex-German Concession in Hankow, Mr. Lun Yu, who has been in custody in Wuchang on charges of embezzlement of government funds while he was in charge of the ex-German Concession administration, has been ordered by General Wu Pei-fu to be handed over to a special military court to be held at Loyangfu for his trial. In a telegram to Wuchang, General Wu Pei-fu states that the case should be severely dealt with since the allied embezzlement reflects much discredit on Chinese officialdom.

A daring and successful surgical operation was performed on board the steamer Taiyuan during a voyage from Hongkong to Sydney. One of the officers being seriously ill, the ship's surgeon requested Dr. Babington, Fleet Surgeon, China Naval Station, who was a passenger, to join him in consultation, as the outcome of which the operation was performed. A portion of the Taiyuan's bridge was screened with canvas and transformed into an improvised operating theatre. Despite the rolling of the ship, the operation proved successful, and the patient had almost recovered when the vessel arrived at Sydney.

Mr. John MacLennan, sub-manager of the London office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has retired as at December 31st last, after a long period of service in the bank. He has been replaced as sub-manager by Mr. E. W. Townsend. Mr. MacLennan was at one time sub-manager of the Singapore Branch, and subsequently manager in Nagasaki and then in Kobe. He was appointed sub-manager in London in 1909, and occupied that position until his retirement. He was of a very genial disposition, and he will be missed by clients and staff alike. Mr. E. W. Townsend, who succeeds him, was formerly manager at Bangkok, and returned to London about two years ago.

Mr. Harry Boyd, C.B.E., of the Home Office (formerly a broker in Shanghai), was married recently in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, to Lady Ada Fitzwilliam, daughter of the late Duke of Leeds and widow of the Hon. William Wentworth Fitzwilliam (uncle of Earl Fitzwilliam), who died in 1917. The bride, who was given away by her brother, the Duke of Leeds, wore a gown of peacock blue chiffon velvet draped in long lines, and caught at one side, below the waist, with large oxidized silver clasps, and she had a small hat matching the dress in colour, trimmed with blue cypreys, and having a long veil of blue gauze at the back. There were no bridal attendants. Major-General Gerald Boyd, the bridegroom's brother was best man. A large congregation of well-known people attended the ceremony.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE ORDINANCE.

A Bill to amend further the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1894, is on the agenda for first reading at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council. The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill state:—

1.—Sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1894, as enacted by section 3 of the Medical Registration Amendment Ordinance, 1914, has never yet been used. Clause 2 of the bill, therefore, proposes to repeal it.

2.—Section 11 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1894, should have been repealed by the Medical Registration Amendment Ordinance, 1914, as the whole question of the right to registration is dealt with in the section added to the principal Ordinance by section 5 of the amendment Ordinance. Clause 3, therefore, proposes to repeal this unnecessary section.

3.—Under the Ordinance of 1894, persons could be registered wherever their qualifications were required, and the right to registration did not depend in any way on the standard set up by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. The amending Ordinance of 1914, introduced the principle of accepting only those qualifications which would be recognised by the General Medical Council. The effect of clause 4 of the bill is to enable the Governor in Council to remove from the register any person who would not be qualified for registration now, provided that such person shall not have been in continuous practice in the Colony for a period of three months at any time during the period of five years next preceding the publication of the Gazette of notice of proposal to make the order. Notice is to be sent, if possible, to the person proposed to be affected.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUHR OCCUPATION.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S UNEXPECTED TOUR.

LONDON, February 5th.
It now transpires that Chancellor Cuno unexpectedly made an extensive tour of the Ruhr during the week end. He visited many large towns, including Essen, where he conferred with representatives of all classes of the community.

The French anticipate that the visit will stimulate a new offensive by German officials.

GERMAN RAILWAY STRIKE STILL CONTINUES.

LONDON, February 5th.
French advisers from Dusseldorf show that the railway strike continues at Mayence, Cologne and other places, though a resumption has been reported at Treves and elsewhere.

The Essen Police Prefect is among the latest batch of expulsions.

The export is prohibited, from the Ruhr, of tar, benzole and sulphate of ammonia.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN OBSTRUCTION TACTICS CONTINUE.

BERLIN, February 5th.
A message from Karlsruhe states that the Baden Government has appealed to the population, strongly protesting against the French occupation, and instructing officials not to comply with any orders made by the occupation authorities. The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that French troops yesterday occupied the railway station at Godelau, cutting off railway communication between Frankfurt and Mannheim.

PARIS, February 5th.
A strike of miners in the Sarre region began this morning. A report from Dusseldorf asserts that a tour of the Ruhr by Chancellor Cuno coincides with the recrudescence of resistance by the officials, particularly the railwaymen, who have resumed their tactics of partial strikes, notably at Coblenz.

FRANCE CONSIDERING NEW PENALTIES.

PARIS, February 5th.
The Minister of Transport, General Weygand, has again gone to the Ruhr, the Minister's principal object being to help to decide on a basis for the organization to co-ordinate rail and river transport for military purposes and also to examine with the local French authorities the application of the new penalties which is considered the resistance of Germany has rendered necessary.

[BY COURTESY OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.]

BOZDRUJ, February 5th.
Mine working continues.
Unoccupied Germany is cut short of coal.
Switzerland is assured of receiving weekly five trains of coal. Emissaries from the Reich are trying to induce railwaymen not to work.

A mission of technical financiers is now studying the best means to raise taxes on coal, to organize customs and to solve the monetary questions.
Von Guericke declares Germany by her passive resistance is economically committing suicide.
The President of the American Foreign Affairs Committee declares that the German workmen's appeal should be dropped because the majority of the Congress regard the French occupation of the Ruhr as a rightful step.

LATEST CABLES.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

REPORT CRITICISES MANAGEMENT'S METHODS.

LONDON, February 5th.
The main feature Sir Wm. Joyce Hicks' report of the inquiry into the organization of the Empire Exhibition, is a recommendation for the strengthening of control over the management, by the creation of a small standing executive committee, including one representative of each Dominion. The High Commissioner's report emphasizes the importance of members of the executive committee being men of business experience, able to infuse a strong Imperial spirit into the whole organization.
The report finds no justification for believing that there has been either corruption or malfeasance, though it criticises the management's methods and also the general manager's grave lack of tact.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOMB-EXPLOSION.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

SOZLA, February 5th.
A bomb aimed at M. Stambalski, the Bulgarian Premier, at a performance in the National Theatre, exploded, but no one was injured.
The bomb was thrown at the box where the Premier and other Ministers were seated. His Majesty the King and the Royal Princesses were present in the theatre. There was no panic. The damage done was very small.

EARLIER CABLES.

LAUSANNE BREAKDOWN.

LONDON PRESS OPINION DIVIDED.

LONDON, February 5th.

Opinion in the press with regard to the causes of the breakdown of the Lausanne Conference are divided. The Times for example attributes the Turkish refusal to sign the treaty to the report that France was prepared to enter into separate negotiations with Turkey. The Daily Mail attributes the failure to the reasonable Turkish claims to the rights of a nation. It is generally felt that the breakdown does not involve war, and it is suggested that if the Allies remain united an agreement may soon be reached, but the danger of separate negotiations is recognised.

PARIS, February 5th.
The newspapers generally regret that the Turks have failed to sign an advantageous treaty, but do not regard the situation as alarming, pointing out that at least the resumption of Greco-Turk hostilities is now impossible, while Allied unity is maintained, permitting the hope of a resumption of the conversations elsewhere. The Motin asserts that M. Bonaparte has exceeded his instructions, and gave Lord Curzon a pretext for a rupture on the subject of the capitulations. It says M. Bonaparte will not resume conduct of the negotiations.

CONFERENCE MAY BE MERELY SUSPENDED.

LONDON, February 5th.

Lord Curzon has arrived in London.

LAUSANNE, February 5th.
The consensus of opinion is that the Conference is not ruptured but merely suspended, and that a resumption of the inter-Allied conversations is probable. The Turks expect to leave on Wednesday. They assert that the rupture was not due to the question of the capitulations, as the French affirm, but to the refusal by the Turks to accept a stipulation in the treaty for recognising the railway concessions granted to the French and Italians by the Constantinople Government.

MYSTERY OF THE TURKISH VOICE.

PARIS, February 5th.

M. Poincare, interviewed, said it would be necessary to elucidate the mysterious reasons for the Turkish voice on a secondary question like the capitulations. Good sense demanded a resumption of the negotiations in order to prevent war. The contact of the Allies with Ankara must be maintained, but the Allies must first decide on a common policy.

TURKS ACCEPT THE CAPITULATIONS CLAUSE.

PARIS, February 5th.

It is learned authoritatively that Ismet Pasha has now accepted the capitulations regime, which was one of the points on which the Lausanne Conference broke down. It is reported from Lausanne that M. Bonaparte is convinced the Turks are now prepared to sign the treaty, either at Lausanne or elsewhere.

The Turks' acceptance of the capitulations clause was notified to M. Poincare by M. Bonaparte after his interview with Ismet. The Turks maintain reservations on points like Mosul, which the Allies have accepted. M. Poincare hastened to communicate the news to London.

French official circles now see no reason why there should be any delay in signing the treaty. Ismet Pasha emphasised that if he went to Ankara, the Mudania armistice would prevent a resumption of hostilities during his absence.

LAUSANNE, February 5th.
The American representative conferred successively with Ismet Pasha and the Italian delegate Signor Montagna. He is hopeful of finding a formula which will enable the Turks to sign. The Italian delegation chief, Garroli, has postponed his departure.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS.

LONDON, February 5th.

Foreign exchanges at first sharply relapsed on the failure at Lausanne, but later partially recovered. The French franc closed at 72.20, the Belgian at 53.25, the lire at 90.3/4, marks at nominally 190,000 to 105,000, and sterling at 4.07 5/8. The Stock Exchange was at first dull, but quickly recovered.

TURKS' AUTHORITY OVER FOREIGNERS.

[British Official Wireless Press.]

LEAFIELD, February 6th.
Commenting on the situation, the Evening Standard says Great Britain and the Allies had already agreed to the abolition of the old capitulations and the substitution of arrangements of some, what doubtful value. On Saturday they went even further in the direction of reducing the protection of their citizens against the caprice or aggression of the Turkish magistrature and officials, but all to no purpose. The Turks declined as an insult to their nationality anything short of practically complete authority over foreigners in the Ottoman dominion. They object to anything of the nature of a special region for European nationals. It is not thinkable that with Turkish law and administration in its present state civilized Powers can consent to leave the personal safety and civil rights of their citizens wholly to the discretion of Turkish magistrature. On the other hand, there is every reason that, as in case of Japan, a promise of treaty revision should be given contingent on the reform within a reasonable period of the Turkish judicial and administrative system.—Daily Bulletin.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW.

FURTHER DRASTIC RESTRICTIONS MOOTED.

WASHINGTON, February 5th.

The House of Representatives Immigration committee has approved a new Bill further drastically reducing the number of aliens admissible, by lowering the figure of each nationality from three to two per cent, of the number already resident in the United States, also taking the census of 1890 instead of 1910 as a basis. Immigration officials estimate that the total admitted yearly would be 158,000 instead of 358,000.

ONLY POTENTIAL CITIZENS TO BE ADMITTED.

LATER.
The Immigration Bill of 1890, was chosen because thereunder a greater proportion of immigrants came from Northern Europe. The Bill provides for the admission of relatives of citizens who are naturalized or of those who intend to become naturalized citizens. All persons who are not potential citizens will be excluded, except certain professional classes. This section is aimed at the Japanese.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

REBELS CAMPAIGN AGAINST OFFICIALS.

LONDON, February 5th.

Ballygassan House, the residence of Mr. Russell, sub-sheriff of Co. Louth, has been burned down by armed men, who described their action as a reprisal for the executions by the Government, of which Mr. Russell is an official.

LONDON, February 5th.

A message from Dublin states that the Co. Wicklow residence of Colonel Eustace Maude, who is in Ceylon, was burned down by armed men this morning. Mrs. Maude and the household looked on, covered by the rifles of the raiders.

BANK MERGER.

LLOYD'S BANK TAKES OVER COX'S BANK.

LONDON, February 5th.

Lloyd's Bank, with the approval of the Treasury and the Army Council, has taken over Cox's Bank.

DANISH BANK.

GUARANTEED BY DANISH GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN, February 5th.

The Rigsdag has passed a Bill establishing a State guarantee of the Landmanns Bank.

STATEMENT BY LORD CURZON.

[British Official Wireless Press.]

LEAFIELD, February 6th.

Lord Curzon and the whole of the British Delegation from the Lausanne Conference reached London this afternoon. The Foreign Secretary was met at the station by Lord Cromer, representing the King, the Prime Minister, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Derby, and many other members of the Cabinet, as well as several representatives of the Diplomatic Corps.

Lord Curzon proceeded at once to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience of King George.

In the evening a Cabinet meeting was held. The Foreign Secretary said that the breakdown at Lausanne occurred mainly upon the question of capitulations. This is not a matter which affects only one or two countries. It affects every country which has a national in Turkey. As the future of Turkey must depend very largely upon establishing the confidence of foreign business units and upon receiving outside assistance in the matter of sorely-needed reconstruction, it would certainly appear that the Turkish delegation had jeopardized the future welfare of their countrymen by maintaining so stubbornly that the Allied proposals affected Turkish sovereignty.

Apart from the humanitarian considerations involved in judicial guarantees, the London financial Press points out that not enough confidence is yet felt by business men in Turkish ideas and administration of commercial law to encourage them to take the risks involved in trading with Turkey.—Daily Bulletin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

[British Official Wireless Press.]

LEAFIELD, February 6th.
Continental exchanges suffered a sharp setback to-day. French francs, which on Saturday closed at 72.50, opened no better than 76, but later recovered, closing at 74.50. German marks also relapsed, the opening rate being 200,000, but they had recovered slightly at the end of the day.

Sterling on New York was also adversely affected at the beginning of business, but recovered and closed better on the day.

The following are the foreign exchange rates:—

Paris	74.50
New York	4.07 1/2
Brussels	34.45
Geneva	24.84
Amsterdam	11.85
Berlin	103.00
Milan	97
Copenhagen	24.75
Christiana	25.19
Vienna	350.00
Prague	168
Helsingfors	158
Madrid	29.75
Lisbon	2.25
Buenos Aires	22

—Daily Bulletin.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

PRINCESS AND CAVALRY OFFICER BECOME ENGAGED.

ROME, February 5th.

Princess Yolanda is engaged to Count Calvi di Beropio, a cavalry captain who was wounded in the war.

M.C.C. V. TRANSVAAL.

TRANSVAAL TEAM'S SMALL SCORE.

JOHANNESBURG, February 5th.

The weather for the match between the Transvaal and M.C.C. was fine, and the attendance numbered 9,500. The wicket was a fast one. The Transvaal team compiled 171, Catterall contributing 83. Macaulay took 4 wickets for 30 and Reader 4 for 65. The M.C.C. replied with 149 for the loss of one wicket, Russell knocking out 58 and Sandham being 65, not out.

A WONDERFUL INNINGS.

MAMMOTH SCORE IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, February 5th.

The Victoria second eleven playing against Tasmania made 1,050, of which Farnford contributed 480. With the exception of Melbourne University's 1,004 this is the highest innings total recorded either in first-class or minor cricket.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. B. MALCOLM.

LONDON, February 5th.

The death is announced of Mr. W. B. Malcolm, senior partner in Coutts Bank, and father-in-law of General Sir Neil Malcolm, commanding the troops at Singapore.

"TEA-MONEY" SUBSTITUTED.

A SINGAPORE INCIDENT.

A correspondent writes to the Straits Times.

With reference to the passing of an ordinance making it illegal for any landlord or agent of any landlord, tenant or sub-tenant, to receive any premium or consideration for granting or renewing any lease or agreement for the tenancy of any house, building or part of same, or for the surrender of any such tenancy, it would perhaps be well to warn the authorities that certain wily Asiatic landlords who are bent, by hook or by crook, on filling their coffers, would soon find ways and means of evading the terms of the ordinance, and thus defeat the ends of justice.

The following instance is a case in point which came under the writer's notice not long since and at a time when landlords anticipated some such move on the part of the authorities, as has already taken place, viz., the passing of the ordinance above referred to. An Indian Mahomedan owned a compound house somewhere within a mile of Government House, which was undergoing sundry repairs. A relation of the writer was most anxious to secure the house for himself and in the writer's company approached the landlord and smiling landlord or his representative. He was assured that he could have the house, provided he paid for all the repairs which was estimated to cost something like \$2,000 or slightly under. Needless to say, the negotiations fell through; and when the landlord was accused of trying to extort tea-money under another guise, he flatly denied that such was the case and maintained that he was only seeking to reimburse himself for his outlay, although it did not need the services of an expert to determine roughly the cost of the repairs. In so far as a tenant or sub-tenant is concerned, his days of exploiting his landlord's property to his own advantage are no doubt over, for the ordinance fully protects the incoming or prospective tenant, and prevents the outgoing tenant from reaping a rich harvest at the expense of his landlord; but when a prospective tenant has to deal with the landlord direct, many of the plans that would bring him profit without infringing the terms of the ordinance. Latterly, most landlords in order to prevent tenants from profiting by their tenancy, have inserted a clause in the rent bill prohibiting tenants from letting or sub-letting, hitherto quite a common practice among certain sections of our mixed community.

Mr. Chow further stated that the whole scheme of organising the Sino-American film company was warmly approved by Mr. Will H. Hayes, Postmaster-General of the United States.

Mr. Chow Tze Chi spent about seven weeks at Paris, where most of his time was devoted to negotiating for the reorganisation of Banque Industrielle de Chine.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC FLEETS TO JOIN FORCES.

In view of the new declaration of policy in the annual report of the United States Naval Secretary, which involves the assembling of the active fleet at least once a year for a period of not less than three months, special interest attaches to the programme of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets for the first three months of 1923.

Up to February 10th the Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Hilary P. Jones, will be at Guantanamo, Cuba, where it will be occupied in small arms and anti-aircraft practice, while the destroyers engage in battle torpedo practice.

The fleet will then proceed to Panama, and on February 17th will join forces with the Pacific Fleet under Admiral E. W. Eberle for a period of six weeks until March 31st. From February 16th to 24th there will be a "fleet problem" worked out off Panama by the entire forces present, including the battle divisions, destroyer squadrons, submarine flotilla, and the air squadrons.

Tactical exercises will be held from March 12th to 16th and March 18th to 23rd, and the period from March 24th to 30th will be occupied by overhauls, fuelling, and the firing at the ex-hattleship Iowa. For the last named, the Mississippi will be the firing ship, and the Mine Force are to control the target. Marine detachments from the fleet will be landed and will encamp in the Canal Zone from March 24th to 18th. Saturday afternoons and Sundays are to be devoted, as far as practicable, to recreation and athletics.

On March 31st the Pacific Fleet will proceed to San Pedro and the Atlantic Fleet to Guantanamo.—Daily Bulletin.

CHINESE ON AMERICAN SHIPS.

PROTEST BY SEAMEN'S UNION.

The President of the International Seamen's Union of America has addressed a letter to the President of the United States on the question of the increased employment of Chinese in the crews of American ships operating in the Pacific.

The President pointed out that the proposed Ship Subsidy Bill permits the employment of Chinese and other Orientals in the steward's department of any subsidised vessel, and in the passenger vessels this would mean the majority of the crew. It was also explained that some nine of the large Shipping Board passenger liners operating out of San Francisco and Seattle are partly manned by Chinese.

The concluding paragraph of the letter is reported to read as follows:—"We call attention to this distressing state of affairs because the lessons of history upon that subject are exceptionally clear and emphatic. No nation has ever developed a sea power unless it furnished the seamen from its own population. No nation has long retained sea power after its men quit the sea, for, in the final analysis, sea power is in the seaman."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

TWELFTH YEAR EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN.

PEKING, February 5th.

The Minister and Vice-Minister of Finance attended the House of Representatives this afternoon and explained the terms of the Eight Per cent. Loan. The issue price will be 82, and there is a commission of six per cent.

The sum of \$3,500,000 will be expended upon the redemption of the recent special Treasury debentures, and the remainder is for administrative expenses in tidying over the New Year.

In reply to members' queries, Liu En Yuan promised to give fuller details of expenditure later.

The House then went into committee to discuss the proposals but did not vote on them.

KINHAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

HANKOW, February 5th.

Owing to a strike on the Kinhan Railway, the trains are not running.

It is stated that the strike is against the military.

It is understood that there will be an attempt to call a general strike tomorrow.

MOTION PICTURES FOR CHINA.

BIG SINO-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Chow Tze Chi, Economic Commissioner, who has just returned from Europe and America where he conducted an inquiry for the Government, has given new details concerning the formation of a joint stock company, a project dealt with at some length by American papers recently and mentioned in dispatches that arrived while Mr. Chow was en route to China.

The capital of the company Mr. Chow said, fixed at \$10,000,000, half of which is to be arranged, shall be furnished by American capitalists, and the other half, by Chinese capitalists. Of this sum, \$1,000,000 has already been subscribed.

The first enterprise of the company will be the production of motion pictures in China depicting Chinese scenes. Business along this line will be carried on under the name of Peacock Film Co.

Mr. Chow dwelt at length on the possibility of developing the motion picture industry in this country.

"Already," he said, "a number of Chinese students in America are studying the technique of film production. In America, the films no longer depict Chinese as villains or robbers, as they used to do. Where the scenes of 'China Town' are screened, the part is usually played by Japanese."

"We have lots of historical incidents that are nicely adapted for presentation on the film. There are scenes of heroism and valor, which, if shown abroad would enable foreigners to understand the finer qualities in the Chinese race."

Wholesome motion pictures, continued the Economic Commissioner, could also be introduced into the rural parts of China, where they would be a fine medium of intelligence, and an effective preacher of social reform.

Mr. Chow further stated that the whole scheme of organising the Sino-American film company was warmly approved by Mr. Will H. Hayes, Postmaster-General of the United States.

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In view of the new declaration of policy in the annual report of the United States Naval Secretary, which involves the assembling of the active fleet at least once a year for a period of not less than three months, special interest attaches to the programme of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets for the first three months of 1923.

Up to February 10th the Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Hilary P. Jones, will be at Guantanamo, Cuba, where it will be occupied in small arms and anti-aircraft practice, while the destroyers engage in battle torpedo practice.

The fleet will then proceed to Panama, and on February 17th will join forces with the Pacific Fleet under Admiral E. W. Eberle for a period of six weeks until March 31st. From February 16th to 24th there will be a "fleet problem" worked out off Panama by the entire forces present, including the battle divisions, destroyer squadrons, submarine flotilla, and the air squadrons.

Tactical exercises will be held from March 12th to 16th and March 18th to 23rd, and the period from March 24th to 30th will be occupied by overhauls, fuelling, and the firing at the ex-hattleship Iowa. For the last named, the Mississippi will be the firing ship, and the Mine Force are to control the target. Marine detachments from the fleet will be landed and will encamp in the Canal Zone from March 24th to 18th. Saturday afternoons and Sundays are to be devoted, as far as practicable, to recreation and athletics.

On March 31st the Pacific Fleet will proceed to San Pedro and the Atlantic Fleet to Guantanamo.—Daily Bulletin.

CHINESE PLUCK.

A STORY FROM FOOCOW.

However backward Chinese women may be in many respects, a story from the Y.W.C.A. in Foochow illustrates their pluck, perseverance, and initiative which they certainly possess when occasion arises.

The Chinese Y.W.C.A. had just completed their final arrangements for the annual financial campaign in Foochow, by which they hoped to collect \$1,000 for the coming year's expenses, when the unfortunate political troubles broke out and the women, no longer thinking of collecting money in the panic-stricken city, spent their days in nursing the wounded and helping the destitute.

This state of affairs continuing, the Association found itself absolutely without funds and they realized that unless they obtained money very quickly they would have to stop all their activities.

With this dismal prospect facing them, the Chinese members of the Association volunteered to venture forth and begin the usual three weeks' campaign. Undoubtedly pluck was needed, as the streets at that time were not safe for men, much less for women, but these women went through and returned at the end of their campaign with the unexpected and un hoped for sum of \$2,500 instead of the \$1,000 as was first suggested. This was all the more noteworthy as fighting was being carried on near the city the whole time, all the banks had been closed and the richer merchants with their families had fled to safer places. Amongst the girls the Military Governor stood first as he officially presented the Association with \$500—the largest amount yet received in this part of China—and sent a personal contribution as well.

My Child, I now present to you The Chinese Cook: call'd "Dah-su-fu!" By his Compeers, since Time began.

It signifies "The Great Workman." When of the numerous Times I think, I've how'd In-digest-ions Brink, His Title I'd forth with a-mend; And Christen him, "The Doctors Friend!"

I've pond-er'd Times of an-cient Lore To learn the Source of all his Store Of Bee-pee, in-im-ical, While some are tech-no-chem-i-cal, They em-u-late in great-er Part From Djinn or Af-reet's mystic Art, Thus, I'm con-vinc'd that spher-oid Thing

He makes and calls a Fish Pud-ding, Re-sembling Tu-mor, of a kind, Was ne'er con-cay'd by mortal Mind! "T'would do for Foot-ball, to the Ounce, And gad! my Child, how it can bounce! I'd em-pa-size his major Fault— His utter dis-regard of Salt. With scanty Kitchen E-q-uip-ment, A Ban-quet he will quick in-vent. Though Land-er hold Food but for five, If un-ex-pect-ed Guests ar-rive, He mut-ters In-can-tations, then Serves up enough at least for Ten. To Cook-ing, Child, his Wizard-ry Is not con-fid- In Fi-nance he Out-thinks, by far, who-e'er may come To head the Bank's Con-sort-i-um. Thus, while a Men-ace to our Health, Scorn heavily a-mas-ing Wealth.

—B. R. L. F. in the Peking and Tientsin Times.

A CHILD'S PRIMER OF THINGS CHINESE.

THE CHINESE COOK.

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The Chinese Cook: call'd "Dah-su-fu!"

By his Compeers, since Time began.

It signifies "The Great Workman."

When of the numerous Times I think,

I've how'd In-digest-ions Brink,

His Title I'd forth with a-mend;

And Christen him, "The Doctors Friend!"

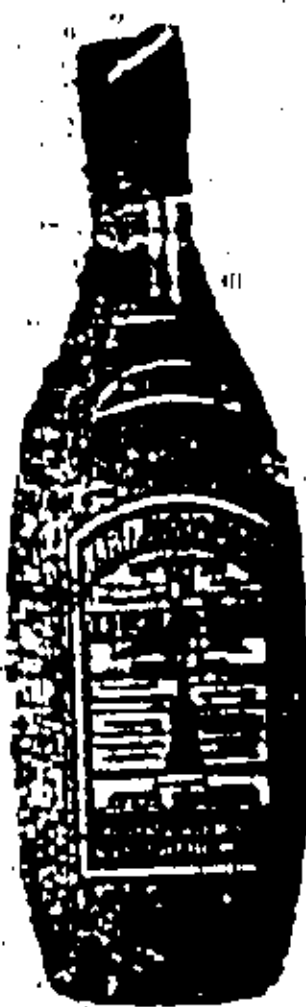
I've pond-er'd Times of an-cient Lore

To learn the Source of all his Store

Of Bee-pee, in-im-ical,

While some are

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Holland/China Trading Co.
Hong KongSOME REMARKABLE MEN.
LORD RIDDELL'S ANALYSIS.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of Birkbeck College (University of London) was celebrated on December 13th when Lord Riddell visited the institution in the evening to deliver the Foundation Oration.

Lord Riddell, who chose as the subject of his oration "Some Studies of Remarkable Minds," said the difficulty was to make a selection, but he had decided to describe the minds of six trinitaries covering, amongst others, men of the Services, science, art, and politics. For his trinity of "three men who made the peace" he chose M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, and ex-President Wilson. His study, he observed, was made at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. M. Clemenceau he described as a man of overwhelming energy, vitality, courage, ruthlessness, humour, and quickness of perception. His glowing, restless eyes were an index of his character, but his chief defect was his inability to work with others on equal terms, and his intolerance of opinions with which he disagreed. Mr. Lloyd George in some respects resembled M. Clemenceau. He had the same extraordinary energy and vitality, the same gift of humour and quickness of perception, but, unlike M. Clemenceau, he was not ruthless and bitter, and he delighted in compromise. Ex-President Wilson differed widely from both M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, for while he had energy and driving force, he lacked their quickness and ready powers of argument. It was easy to see that his stupendous labours were likely to break him, which they did. It was clear also that he had not the gift of working with others or making use of other people. When, for instance, the celebrated Principo memorandum was agreed upon Mr. Wilson offered to prepare it. Thereupon he sent for his typewriter, and, much to the surprise and amusement of his colleagues, sat down and typed out the document as if he had been a typist at £3 a week instead of the ruler of 110,000,000 people.

THREE GREAT FIGHTING MEN.

"Some critics describe him as vain," added Lord Riddell. "He's an American!" came a shout from the gallery amidst laughter. "Well, even for an American," retorted Lord Riddell, "but I would not say he was vain; I would rather describe him as egotistical and impractical." For the three great fighting men Marshal Foch, Earl Kitchener, and Earl Beatty were selected. The first named Lord Riddell summarised as being a man possessed of a simple, direct mind, with great powers of imagination in military affairs, and great obstinacy of purpose. The late Lord Kitchener had energy, vision, and ideas, but latterly, his lordship said, he formed the opinion that he was no longer a great organizer. At times he was mentally very active; at others he seemed dull and inert, and, no doubt, to the effects of the English climate upon a man who had lived so long in hot countries. Lord Beatty's face told them what he was. His keen, flashing, restless eyes showed him a daring spirit, but he had other great qualities and a thorough knowledge of his profession. Lord Leverhulme was included in the trinity of great business men. "He is a typical captain of industry," commented Lord Riddell. He is a firm believer in the idea of the business hierarchy, with genius at the top, sub-genius in the middle, and well-paid and well-motivated workers at the base. He has a strange combination of ideals, practical common sense, and what is euphemistically called business acumen.

The political trinity was made up of the Earl of Balfour, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Bonar Law. Earl Balfour, said Lord Riddell, was imperfectly understood. He was generally regarded as an amiable, learned man, whose strong patriotic tendencies had enabled him to overcome an indolent disposition. That was a complete fallacy. Earl Balfour was an inveterate worker, with a keen, subtle mind, but above all his charming manners he had a spirit like highly tempered steel. Equanimity was one of his strong points, and as a political strategist he had few equals. Mr. Asquith's method of speech was the index of his mind—orderly, clear, and logical—but he lacked intensity and driving power. Mr. Bonar Law's mentality was primarily that of a business man. He was essentially practical and inclined to a cautious, critical point of view. Some one had described him as "mildly ambitious." Perhaps that was a good description. No man ever took up public life, or succeeded in it, without a certain amount of ambition, but Mr. Bonar Law's aspirations were not of the glowingly enthusiastic kind. In some measure he had had greatness thrust upon him, but he had always proved equal to the occasion. "I should call him an unimpassioned idealist," commented Lord Riddell, "with a keen eye to the realities of the situation. When he looks at the landscape he does not overlook the worm casts." Other personalities which came within the purview of Lord Riddell's oration were Lord Pirrie, Lord Inchcape, Sir William Orpen, Sir Charles Sherrington, Mr. H. G. Wells, General Botha, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, and General Smuts. Viscount Haldane, who presided, proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Riddell, and said their orator had wisely refrained from all references to the judgment displayed by the characters in his most interesting speech, and the subject had been the more interesting because he had been talking from his own observations at close quarters, and in very close relationship, made at some of the greatest gatherings the world had seen in recent times.

Three Glasgow "Poppy Day" collectors, who were charged with stealing from the boxes, were sent to prison on November 16th for a month, others being fined. One of the women had had two previous convictions.

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The rubber cushion claps hold the hose between rubber and rubber and that is why they are found only in the best.

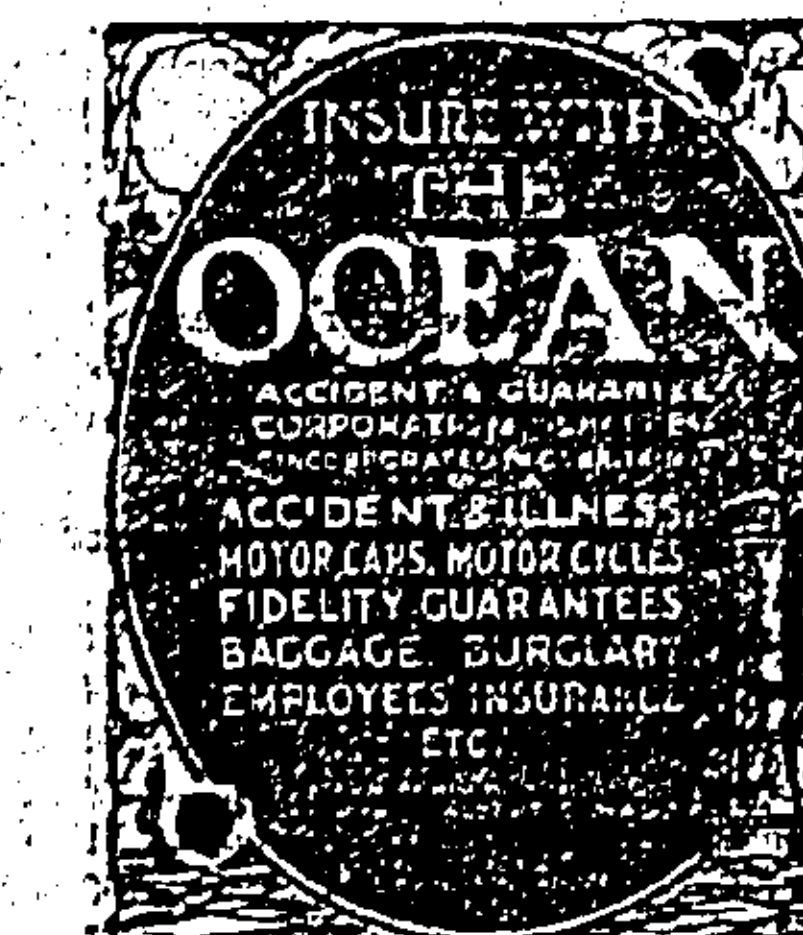
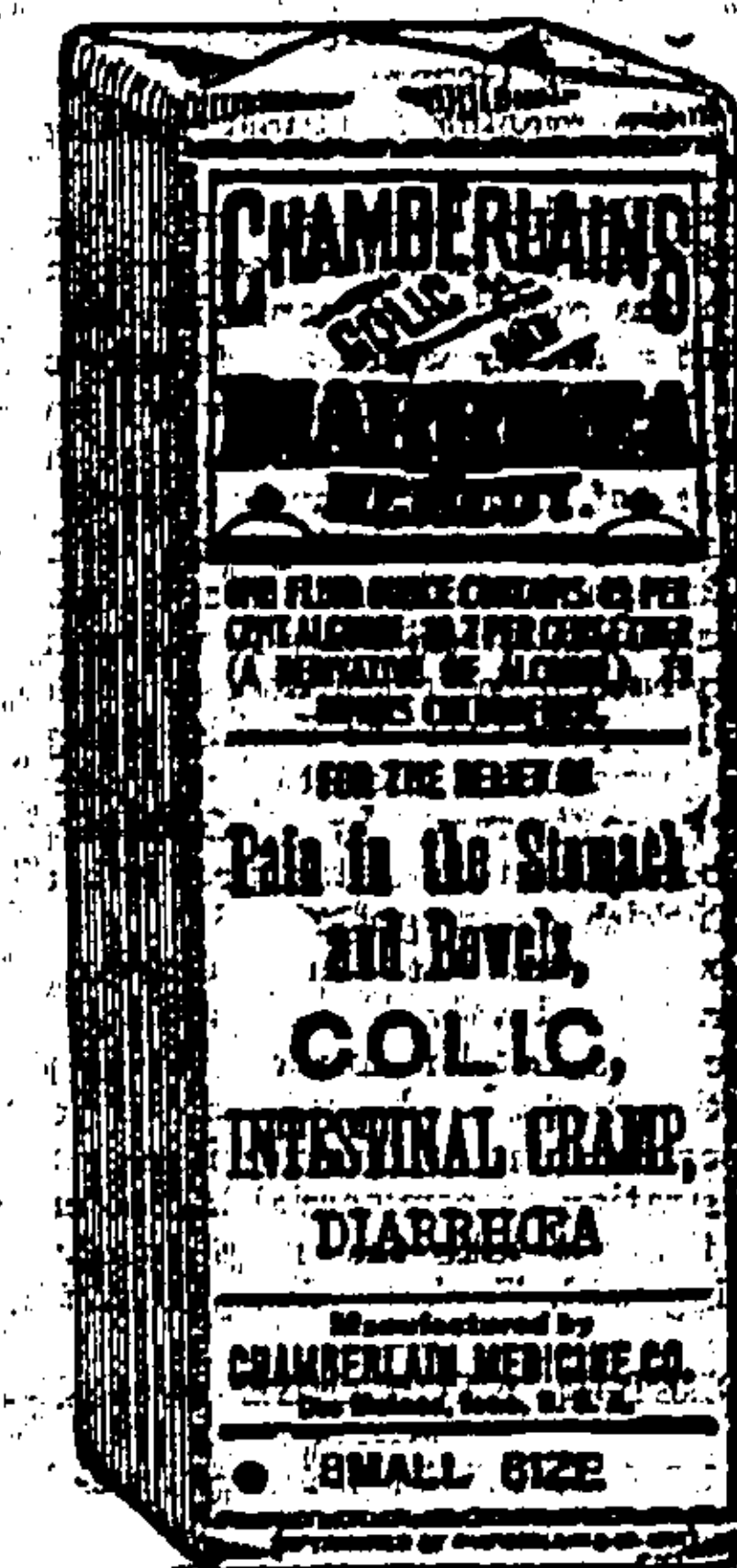
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But be SURE that they are Paris Garters. An imitation is more than apt to disappoint you, and you can avoid that by taking care. All haberdashers sell Paris Garters in double and single hose grips and in either cotton or silk. Watch for the name on the elastic.

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ANGERS	18th Feb.
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S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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"DELTA"	8,000	7th Feb. 4 p.m.	Mars., L'don, A'werp & R'dam.
"RHIVA"	9,000	21st Feb.	Mars., L'don, A'werp & R'dam.
"SICILIA"	6,700	27th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"BANCA"	6,000	8th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	11,000	14th Mar.	Bombay, Mars., L'don, & A'werp.
"LAHORE"	8,253	18th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"SCUDAN"	6,700	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	6,300	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"ALPORE"	6,300	22nd Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,800	21st Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,000	2nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	18th May	do.
"NYANZAI"	7,000	30th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,341	11th July	do.
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"SICILIA"	6,700	15th Feb.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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SWATOW & SHANGHAI	On 8th Feb. 10 a.m.
"SUNNING"	On 8th Feb. 10 a.m.
"LINAN"	On 8th Feb. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	On 10th Feb. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	On 10th Feb. 10 a.m.
"SINKIANG"	On 10th Feb. 10 a.m.
WENHAI, CHEEPOO & TIENTSIN	On 11th Feb. 10 a.m.
"HUICHOW"	On 11th Feb. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	On 11th Feb. 10 a.m.
"KWEIANG"	On 11th Feb. 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	On 11th Feb. 10 a.m.
"LUCHOW"	On 11th Feb. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	On 11th Feb. 10 a.m.
"KWANGTUNG"	On 11th Feb. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	On 13th Feb. 10 a.m.
"KAYING"	On 13th Feb. 10 a.m.
WOLHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	On 15th Feb. 10 a.m.
"YUNNAN"	On 15th Feb. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	On 15th Feb. 4 p.m.
"SUIYANG"	On 15th Feb. 4 p.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

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CARGO & PASSENGER CA. BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Sole Agents & S.S. Ltd.)

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Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	18th Feb.	23rd Feb. 3 p.m.
"CHANGSHA"	18th March	17th March

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Fruit, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Second Fare. Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SELF.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
 FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 31st Feb.
 Leave Hongkong 23rd Feb.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY
 SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF
 LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 7th Feb.
 Leave Hongkong 8th Feb.
 U.S.S. "Albatross" ... Due Hongkong 2nd Mar.
 Leave Hongkong 3rd Mar.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information Apply to

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L. EVERETT,

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1st Floor, Queen's Building,

Phone Central No. 3008.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

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AMERICAN STEAMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

Leaves Hongkong. Arrives San Francisco.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 14th ... Mar. 8th

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Mar. 6th ... Mar. 28th

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 14th ... April 5th

Sailing & Fares Subject to Change Without Notice.

SPECIAL THROUGH FARES

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via SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK

First Class throughout

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF £120/0/0—£112/0/0

includes

FIRST CLASS MINIMUM FARE BERTH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

First Class Rail accommodations with stop-over privileges

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK

Accommodations any Atlantic Ocean Steamer.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

Leaves Hongkong.

Arrives Manila.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Feb. 25th ... Feb. 27th

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 5th ... Mar. 7th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Freight Only

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "JACOB" ... Feb. 21st.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

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"SOLANO."

Tel. Central 141.

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MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST. HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Singapore ...	7th inst.
SHANGHAI	Luchow ...	8th inst.
SHANGHAI	Genoa ...	8th inst.
SHANGHAI	Rangoon ...	8th inst.
JAPAN	Kashmir ...	11th inst.
EUROPE, via Suez (Letters & Papers), London, 11th Jan. & parcels 3rd Jan., 1933.	Free, Jackson ...	13th inst.
AMERICA	Tango ...	14th inst.
AMERICA & MANILA	Bengal ...	15th inst.
BOYBAY	Free, Jefferson ...	16th inst.
U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow	Takung ...	Wednesday, 7th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kaga Maru ...	9.30 A.M.
Sandakan	Hingang ...	1.00 P.M.
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tykenbang ...	2.00 P.M.
Saigon	Hakoo ...	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhankhodi, Aden, Egypt & RUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 10th Mar., 1933	Delta ...	Parcels 6th, Registration 7th, Letters 2.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Tean ...	Thursday, 8th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Layang ...	1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Telamachus ...	2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangas ...	2.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Linan ...	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifong ...	Friday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenwang ...	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via VANCOUVER B.C. —due Vancouver, B.C., 28th Feb. 1933.	Empress of Canada ...	Saturday 10th, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Huichow ...	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kashmir ...	5.00 P.M.
Kiangchow and Haiphong	Loosang ...	Sunday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, *Honolulu, *Canada, *U.S.A., *C. & S. America & *Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco 11th Mar., 1933	Taiyo Maru ...	Monday, 12th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifong ...	Tuesday, 13th, Noon
Haiphong, Saigon, *Straits, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marques, *South Africa, *India via Dhankhodi, Aden, *Egypt & *EUROPE via MARSEILLES— due Marseilles, 18th Mar., 1933	Angkor ...	Registration 12.45 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 25th Feb., 1933	Aki Maru ...	Wednesday 14th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'Kodi, Egypt & RUROPE via MAR- SEILLES—due Marseilles, 17th Mar., 1933	Akuta Maru ...	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"TELEMACHUS"	8TH FEB.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	12TH FEB.	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"TROLLUS"	19TH FEB.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"LAOMEDON"	26TH FEB.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"PELEUS"	20TH FEB.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TITAN"	4TH MAR.	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TALTHYBIUS"	13TH MAR.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KORN AND YOKOHAMA).

"ACHILLES"	7TH MAR.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PHILOCTETES"	27TH MAR.	

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"NINGCHOW"	9TH FEB.	via Suez.
"HYSON"	25TH FEB.	via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	12TH FEB.	for Singapore & London.
"PYRRHUS"	2ND APR.	for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR"	7TH MAY	for Singapore & London.

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D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

6th February, 1933.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months sight 2/3	2/3 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
Documentary Bill 4 months' sight	2/3 13/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	810
Credit, 4 months' sight	890
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	59 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight	64 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bill, on demand	163 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bill, on demand	162 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight	100
Yokohama, 30 days sight	108
ON MANILA.—On demand	104
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	95
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	133 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	83 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	8 3/4
Gold Loan Bank, Buying raw gold 100 fine 100 fine per tola	48 1/2
BAR SILVER, on demand	30 13/16

